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House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, April 15, 2002, at 2 p.m.

Senate

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 2002

The Senate met at 10:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable THOMAS R. CARPER, a Senator from the State of Delaware.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Our guest Chaplain today, Father Daniel Coughlin, Chaplain of the U.S. House of Representatives, will lead the Senate in prayer. Father.

PRAYER

The guest Chaplain offered the following prayer:

Lord God of Heaven and Earth, be our shepherd and our guide. Bring light into the darkest corners of our world and the darkest recesses of our hearts. From within, bring forth desires for lasting peace that will be born not only of human compromise but of Your creation in human hearts. Shed wisdom and understanding upon the Senate, all lawmakers, courts of justice, and negotiators. Be assurance to the doubtful, fearful, and depressed. Freed of hatred and malice, bring forth purity of conscience to all and faithfulness to Your word and promises, especially to all those rooted in Abrahamic faith. Grant health to the sick, consolation to the grieving, recovery to the addicted, and safety to the children of the world. In You, O Lord God, we are renewed. In You, Lord God, we place our trust now and forever. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable THOMAS R. CARPER led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Repub-

lic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, April 12, 2002.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable THOMAS R. CARPER, a Senator from the State of Delaware, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
President pro tempore.

Mr. CARPER thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The acting majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the Senate is going to proceed momentarily to a period for morning business until 11:30 a.m. At 11:30 a.m., the Senate will begin consideration of the border security bill. There will be no rollcall votes today. As the majority leader had me announce yesterday, there will be a rollcall vote or votes Monday evening.

This past week we worked very hard on legislation. We, of course, did not make the progress we wanted to make, but we did OK. We were able to complete election reform, we were able to get border security, and we were able to work through some very difficult amendments. I hope, as soon as we get off border security, we will be able to go to ANWR. If not, the majority leader is going to go to other issues. We have waited such a long time for ANWR, and as of yesterday, they did not have an amendment ready to offer. We hope we can complete action on the energy bill next week.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 11:30 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the time to be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. LANDRIEU. I thank the Chair.

ENERGY POLICY

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I am happy to have some time this morning to speak about the important issue that is before the Senate and has been for some time. It is very important legislation that will help us set the course of our energy policy for perhaps the next several decades.

While we have spent a great deal of time on this bill, I am glad we have spent this time because this is one of the most, if not the most, important issue we could be addressing at this time. It relates to our national security posture and it relates to the issues that are before our eyes and on our hearts: what is happening in the Mideast and around the world.

Although I understand the leadership wanting to move to other issues, hopefully, we can have the final votes and move on to other issues.

I have come to this Chamber a number of times to relay what people in Louisiana are thinking and hoping for in this bill, and I have tried to express their frustration in some ways over what they and I also perceive as a conflicting policy.

It seems as though our Nation has a test of our will every 20 or so years: Are we willing to take the steps necessary to become more energy independent? The last time we had this test was in the 1970s when oil spiked because of international circumstances. Our gas lines were very long. It put a clamp on our economy, helped to raise interest prices and threw our economy into a tailspin. We failed the test.

Over the last 25 years, we have not become more energy independent. We have become more efficient. Our technologies have improved significantly in terms of environmental impacts, but we have not passed the test for energy independence. It is now 25 years later and we are taking this test again.

It is my hope that as we cast these last important votes on this energy bill that we will this time pass the test and move our country on a steady and sure march toward energy independence.

Instead of reducing our reliance on imported oil over the last 25 or 30 years, we have increased our reliance on foreign oil and energy sources, the exact reverse of what we were hoping to do. And we have not increased renewables in our energy portfolio nearly to the point where they can help us reach that self-reliance.

I do not have to explain to the Presiding Officer, who knows this issue well, or to my colleagues, how important it is for us to pass this test now because it has a direct relation to our national security. It has a direct relation to our ability to fight clearly, and without compromise, our war on terrorism. It helps us to broker a peace

and a compromise in the Mideast based on our values of freedom and democracy.

I have a chart which I hope will help people understand how important this is. As I said, 25 years ago we failed the test of trying to help our country march towards energy independence. Instead of standing still, we have actually taken a reverse course. In the last 30 years, instead of putting more places on the map for production of oil, gas, coal, and other traditional fuels, as well as nuclear power, hydro and alternatives, we have actually taken places off the map.

So in 2002, we have this great, mighty, and very wealthy United States of America that consumes more energy per capita than any nation on Earth and any nation in the history of man, and yet we refuse to produce it. We want to consume it. We do not want to produce it.

We have been misled to believe that we cannot produce oil and gas without great environmental damage. This is simply not true.

What is true is when we began producing oil and gas in the 1930s, the 1940s, and the 1950s, prior to rules and regulations, before the science was clear and before we were able to understand some of the great negative consequences, we did make a lot of environmental mistakes.

We have now minimized the risk financially, economically, as well as environmentally in our drilling, whether it is onshore or offshore. Are there still problems? Yes. Are there some environmental risks associated with drilling? Yes.

I do not know any exercise in life that is without risk. The question is: what is the measure and the weight of the risk? I say unequivocally, coming from a State that has done a lot of oil and gas drilling, the benefits of drilling outweigh the environmental risks if rules are followed and polluters are prosecuted.

When we are free of Mideast-set oil prices it helps our Nation be secure internationally. Every time violence escalates in the Mideast, it drives prices higher causes our economy to tailspin.

When our economy takes a tailspin, as I have tried to explain, it is not only charts and graphs where the lines start moving. Dreams are shattered. Houses are lost. Businesses are lost. People lose their jobs. Kids do not go to school. Families fall into despair. These are serious issues. These economic trends affect real people, in my State, and all over our country. Let us take a step now for more domestic drilling.

We have no amendments to open these places shown here where moratoria exist. But we must consider opening drilling both on and off of our shores because there are rich, significant reserves of meaningful proportion. Let me give one example.

In the Gulf of Mexico, where we see this blue area where we have been drill-

ing for many years, the red dots indicate all current and active leases. Where it says "gas, 105.52 trillion cubic feet," that is the estimated reserves of the gas that is located in this part of the gulf. Notice this is only the central and the western part of the gulf, not the eastern part, off of the Florida coastline.

One hundred and five trillion cubic feet of gas is a lot of gas. In the whole Nation, we use 22 trillion cubic feet a year. So in this one small part of the gulf, if we drilled it in its entirety and were committed to a good drilling program, we could supply enough gas for the entire United States, according to my math, for between 4 and 5 years.

I have to assume that the geology does not stop at this line. Just because the political boundaries divide Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida does not mean the geographic or geological formations stop. So there are tremendous gas and oil reserves in this part of the gulf. There are probably tremendous reserves all along our Nation's shorelines. Does that mean we have to drill within sight of the coast? No. It used to be that way 20 years ago, where drilling would have to be in shallow water. But one of the great advances that has occurred because of wise tax credits, encouragement, research, and development is that we now can drill safely in deeper water.

What does that mean? That means we can have great beaches, wonderful coastlines, a tremendous tourism industry, and never see an oil rig.

The technology is there to drill, and drill safely, and move gas and oil throughout this country. We would not have to rely on Iraq or Saudi Arabia and be held hostage to world oil prices.

We need more oil and more gas. It is simply hogwash when people say it will not help. That is not true. It will help, and we can do it.

Regarding the ANWR situation, people might not be clear. It was not to me until I visited Alaska and began to understand how huge Alaska is. I asked my staff to place Alaska on the map of the continental United States so we could appreciate how big the State is. We are lucky to have purchased this land, this wonderful State with so many resources. It is a great asset for the United States of America.

When we purchased Alaska, people thought it was a folly. We have the last laugh. It has given us great natural resources, an abundance of wildlife, timber, and oil and gas.

We cannot turn all of Alaska into a national park. We cannot afford to do it. We have set aside some areas of Alaska. One area the size of the State of South Carolina is a refuge. It is the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Are we suggesting to drill in the whole refuge? No, the debate over ANWR is regarding 1.5 million out of 19 million. That is what the fear is about. A huge number of people say we absolutely, positively, cannot drill in this little dot because a major catastrophe will befall our environment or Nation.

Other nations hear this and say: What is the United States thinking? They have so much land, so much more than we do, so many more resources than we do. What is keeping them from drilling in a place far removed from any urban population? If they will not drill here, the question is, where will these people in America drill? That is my question.

While some of the Democratic leadership is getting blamed for this position, neither party has been instrumental in opening up lands for drilling. This motto of not in my backyard, not in anyone's backyard, not now, not ever, is going to bring this country to its knees.

I don't mean to sound pessimistic, but we cannot maintain the great military strength we have, and the great economic strength we have, if we refuse to produce the energy we consume. We have to produce more. We have the land. We have the skill. We have the technology. We have people who want jobs, good jobs. I have thousands of workers out of a job. They want a job that can pay \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40 an hour; scientists who can make a fabulous living exploring new ways for drilling; engineers, geologists, truckers, suppliers, small business owners.

More domestic production in little areas like this or in places in the gulf or in some parts of California and some parts of the east coast would be very helpful. I hope we can do it.

In addition, we must diversify our fuel source. We need more oil and gas. If anyone says we don't, they are leading you astray. We also need more nuclear power. There is also a byproduct of hydrogen that will help America move to hydrogen fuel cells in our transportation sector. That is very exciting.

The Presiding Officer and Members from agricultural States know we can help develop fuels from excess agricultural byproducts and help to produce the kind of fuels for our automobiles, from corn, wheat and sugarcane. This is a careful way to produce our food: consume what we need, and use the excess to produce energy to run the new vehicles of the next decade—this is truly exciting—and wean ourselves off of the oil and gas that is so necessary today and will be for the next several years.

The second important area is improving the transmission grid. I compare it to the National Highway System. If you came to Louisiana or Mississippi before we had a National Highway System, you would reach the State line and the highway might end because we in Louisiana decided to build the road in a different way. Imagine not being able to get to Texas because we had our highway going north when we needed it going west.

That is what would have happened. But we came together a number of years ago and said: We are going to have a National Highway System so we

can move goods from the East to the West. To do that, the Federal Government is going to have some say about how this highway system is built.

We need to do the same thing with transmission. Let me show the problem with transmission. Even if we drilled more, we don't have adequate infrastructure to move electricity. Even if we increase our production, we have to be able to move it from the source to the user.

What this chart shows is the increase in system demand. There is an increase in demand. Why? Because we are using more electricity. This country is moving aggressively to using more power, not less.

So, this is our demand curve. Here, though, is the net transmission investment, which is going down, not up. This is what causes blackouts and brownouts, this separation. The reason for this is 50 States are doing their own thing.

Senator BINGAMAN he has some wonderful language in this bill to help us build, if you will, an interstate, national transmission system to move electricity to the places that need it.

I would like to improve upon this language, so I am going to be offering an amendment next week that will produce more transmission capacity through participant funding.

The current electricity pricing system is a tremendous obstacle to enhanced transmission capacity. This system dictates that new transmission capacity be rolled in, or socialized across the system, but when power moves from one system to another, customers who receive no benefit, like those in my State, still shoulder the burden of the cost of building more transmission. This situation leads to state utility commissioners and consumer groups to oppose badly needed expansions of the transmission grid.

Prior to recess, I introduced an amendment, along with Senator KYL, to establish an option of participant funding, whereby the utility customers who give rise to, and benefit from the expansion of transmission, pay the associated costs.

Now let me clear about one thing: this amendment does not mandate anything. Rolled-in pricing would continue to be the rule while participant funding would become an option.

Unfortunately, there has been a persistent tendency to misread or misinterpret this amendment to the contrary. In order to clarify this issue, I have made a series of changes to the amendment which make absolutely clear, beyond any doubt, that the amendment is not a mandate.

We are building support for this amendment. Again, besides increasing production, we have to build a national transmission system, similar to our highway system, and we have to do it in this bill right now or all the discussions about energy reliability are going to be for naught.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for an additional 5 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I want to show another part of the problem: the need for some reinvestment in our energy infrastructure.

Let me put up the chart that shows drilling in the gulf. All of these red dots represent wells that are being drilled out in the gulf. It is really a sight to see. There are thousands of people working out in the gulf on these rigs. But they do not just get there from heaven. They have to come from some shore, usually from Texas, Louisiana, or Mississippi where the pipes, the supplies, and helicopters are located. We serve as the platform that allows this activity to go on. We are happy to do that.

But we have been doing it now for 50 years and getting no compensation whatsoever. In other words, all the taxes paid in this area do not come back to Louisiana. We do not see a penny of the royalties that are paid, and it is a lot of money. It is \$120 billion, since 1955; \$120 billion since 1955 has been paid to the Federal Government from the drilling. Some of it is off the shore of Florida, but most of it is off Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

Since 1955, these wells and energy have produced, for Washington, \$120 billion. Yet for the parishes, the States, and the communities that support that drilling, we get zero. It has to change. It is just not fair, it is not right, and it makes no sense.

This is what happens. This is Highway 1, the highway that goes down the boot of Louisiana to the gulf. This is what the highway looks like because we cannot get one penny, under the current law, to broaden or improve this highway. This is what happens when there is an accident on this narrow two-lane highway. These are all workers in these trucks. This is what we cause our citizens to have to deal with because we refuse to design a system, for coastal States, that interior States have.

Interior States, when they drill for resources, get to keep 50 percent of their money. That goes to help them fund their highways, their schools, to counter any negative environmental impacts, to invest in those local communities. Coastal States, for some reason, have not been able to share in that way.

My amendment, which is in this bill, establishes an authorization for that. I am going to ask this body to take a further step and make a direct appropriation—if we are going to drill in the gulf—for Alabama, for Mississippi, for Louisiana, and for Texas. We certainly deserve to keep a portion of those revenues so we can invest back in our communities and make this situation more tenable for the workers and for the community of people who produce energy for this Nation. We think it is our patriotic duty, but we cannot continue without just compensation.

That is a picture of what Highway 1 looks like on a bad day when there has been an accident. Frankly, on a good day when there has not been an accident, it looks a lot like that. There can be 1,000 trucks a day trying to get down to the gulf to produce oil.

First, we need to drill more in this Nation in places where we can. We can have protected waters so the beaches of Florida or the coast of Louisiana or places in Alaska can be protected and preserved. But we can drill in places where we can become more energy independent and self-sufficient.

Second, we should double our efforts to diversify our sources of energy and concentrate on developing renewables.

Third, we should create a transmission grid much like our national highway system so that wherever the power is created, we can move it to wherever the Nation needs it, efficiently and at low cost.

It will be fabulous for our consumers and for our businesses.

Finally, we need to make sure we compensate the States such as Louisiana that are producing and give them a fair share of these revenues so we can invest in our economic future, fix highways such as Highway 1, and restore the damage to our coastal wetlands.

I thank the Presiding Officer for the attention and the time to speak on this important issue.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NELSON of Florida). The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be given up to 15 minutes to address the Senate as if in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HAGEL. Thank you, Mr. President.

THE MIDDLE EAST

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I come to the floor this morning to speak on the Middle East. I begin my comments this morning with a statement of support for Senator DASCHLE's comments yesterday concerning his call for restraint by our colleagues while Secretary of State Powell is in the Middle East. Senator DASCHLE's statement was wise. It is important we all listen carefully to what Senator DASCHLE said. And, more importantly, in my opinion, it is important that we follow his suggestion.

President Bush was correct in his assessment that he presented to the American public and the world last Thursday in his speech when he informed the world he was going to be engaged in the Middle East by sending Secretary Powell to the Middle East. It was a correct decision.

Secretary Powell is now engaged in a very difficult, dangerous, and delicate mission. Yes, there are great risks for the President's prestige, our Nation's

risk to that prestige, and to America's prestige. There are risks all around.

We must not misunderstand the reality of with what we are dealing. We are not dealing with some abstraction or some theory. We are dealing with the cold, brutal reality of what is taking place in the Middle East. There are no good options. There are no risk-free options for America, for Israel, for the Palestinians, for the Arab world, and for, indeed, the entire world.

There are far greater risks if the United States of America does not engage and provide leadership where there has been a vacuum of leadership, which, in my opinion, has produced much of this danger, chaos, and turmoil, and which I believe borders on the brink of a raging inferno if this is not brought under control. We have no option but to lead. Terrorists win if we don't engage—if we allow ourselves to be held captive to terrorist actions.

As we follow this through, do we believe things will get better? Things won't get better. Things will get worse and more dangerous and will draw more and more of the world into this conflict. So we have no option.

The President is right. If this situation continues to spiral out of control, it serves no one's interest or purpose except the fringes, the radicals, and the terrorists.

It is not in Israel's interest, nor the Palestinians' interest, nor the world's interest to allow this problem to continue. Of course, our hearts go out to the Israeli people today, and to the victims and families of the latest terrorist bombing in Jerusalem. We can never justify nor condone acts of terrorism.

Unfortunately, I am not surprised that on the day Secretary Powell is in Israel meeting with leaders to attempt to bring some sanity to this situation that the terrorists have struck. That is what they always do. They try to drive us back. They try to fragment us. They try to get us to argue amongst ourselves as to strategy and policy. But we must not fall prey to terrorist actions and allow ourselves to become paralyzed by what they are doing.

No Nation and no people should have to live under the conditions the Israelis are presently living under and the Palestinian people are enduring.

That is why Secretary Powell is there. Let us not forget why he is there. Let us cut through the fog. He is there to try to bring some stability and peace and pull apart the warring factions so that we can get on with a settlement, get on with lives, and hopefully on into a future for all peoples of that region. That is why he is there.

President Bush has been very clear in his condemnation of terrorism and his unprecedented commitment to ending it. We understand Israel's right to defend itself. We are committed to that right. We have helped Israel defend that right. We will continue to do so. But it should not be at the expense of the Palestinian people—innocent Palestinian people and innocent Israelis

who are paying a high price. Both Israelis and Palestinians are trapped in a war not of their making.

We must step back from this great tragedy and recognize one constant: That the more the violence escalates, the more the terrorists win, and that further violence will embolden the terrorist bombers in Israel and elsewhere, and it will spread and spread.

We cannot allow a vacuum of leadership to develop in the Middle East. That, too, is why Secretary Powell is there. Secretary Powell is on a critical mission to help end this cycle of violence and eventually help both sides see a future where there can be peace. Look over the horizon. Is it imperfect? Absolutely. Is it full of problems and holes and gaps, imperfections and flaws? Absolutely. But if we do not anchor ourselves to some hope, some plan, some leadership—all, yes, full of risk—then what is there, what will there be?

We must be reminded that this cannot, and will not, be accomplished in one trip. This will take time. We must have patience. We must stay focused, disciplined, and prepared for setbacks. And there will be setbacks. But allowing this to spiral out of control is not an option.

The military solution alone is not an option. That is part of it. We will get to a time—I have confidence we will—where we will be asking, How do we guarantee this peace? Will America be called upon, NATO forces be called upon to help guarantee this peace? Maybe. But we should now put all our creative, new, wider-lens thinking on this issue, and all our foreign policy in this new world in which we live, on the table. It will require some new thinking.

Who guarantees this peace? If, in fact, we expect Israel to pull back to their pre-1967 borders, who guarantees that peace? Those will be difficult decisions for this body to be part of making, as well as the President having to make those difficult decisions. I do not tremble with any fear or quake with fear that we are not up to that. We will get to that. We must be prepared to think through that—and long term.

The Secretary's mission is all about the war on terrorism. Let's not get disconnected to the broader purpose. Its purpose is to end the violence and terror. The Middle East is connected to our policies in Afghanistan and Iraq. We are paralyzed now in some of these areas because we are totally consumed with the Middle East, and appropriately so. We have few options anywhere until this Middle East issue is on some track of resolution.

The situation in Afghanistan, as the Presiding Officer knows, is still very fragile and very dangerous. There is a long way to go. We must not allow Afghanistan to unwind. The investment, the progress, the good, the justice, the dignity—all that has been brought to that land as a result of American leadership, which we must preserve—we

cannot allow to erode and for us to go back to a time when we were losing there.

Deadly terrorism stalks the world. It is the great challenge of our time. It is the reality of our time. We need the help of all our allies, all our friends all over the world, all the Moslem nations, to continue to root out terrorism and stabilize and secure the world.

This is not an American interest alone. And we cannot do it alone. We are the greatest power the world has ever known. We stand astride the globe as no power in the history of man. But we have limits, too. These coalitions for peace, coalitions for change, will be our future, the world's future. And we must lead that coalition. We cannot press forward on a regime change in Iraq with the fires burning in Israel or we will stand alone, without our allies. We will risk finding ourselves isolated, Israel isolated. It is not in the interest of Israel to find America and Israel isolated in the world.

America's and the world's vital interests are connected to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict—completely, directly, daily. We must give Secretary Powell and the President the time to work through these unprecedented challenges, this unprecedented violence and danger. They need the latitude, the flexibility to work through to a solution, in consultation with the Congress, of course. In this body and in the House of Representatives reside great expertise, ability, common sense, and wisdom on which the President will and is calling.

We need an Arab coalition for peace, building upon the Saudi initiative of Crown Prince Abdullah, incorporating the Tenet plan and the Mitchell plan. We need to support the President's policies to help bring to this region peace which has worldwide consequences. All of the world will be affected by the outcome. There are consequences playing out today, and they will continue to play out, and they are uncontrollable consequences.

In conclusion, I offer a comment that Henry Kissinger made in a statement recently on U.S. policy in the post-cold-war world reality. Dr. Kissinger said this: "history . . . will not excuse failure by the magnitude of the task." It applies very appropriately, clearly, and with deadly accuracy today in the Middle East. The President has shown his courage and the determination that a nation as great and worthy as America is—and can be, and has been—to go forward with the kind of leadership the world expects from us, and, yes, at great risk. But that risk is for peace, and that risk is worth taking. It will be long and difficult, but it can be done. We are dealing with a manmade problem. We will find a manmade resolution.

So I return to the opening of my comments this morning in once again suggesting that Senator DASCHLE had it right yesterday in calling for all of us on Capitol Hill to work together to

support the President, to find solutions and resolutions. Criticism is easy. It is very easy to criticize. But we do not have an option to criticize. We have a responsibility to find a solution. And we will. We must support our President and Secretary Powell in his mission for peace.

Mr. President, I thank you for your attention. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, morning business is closed.

ENHANCED BORDER SECURITY AND VISA ENTRY REFORM ACT OF 2001

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to consideration of H.R. 3525, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3525) to enhance the border security of the United States, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is time to enact the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act.

I thank my colleagues, Senators BROWBACK and KYL, on the Judiciary Committee, the Republican leaders on the Judiciary Committee and on this issue, and also acknowledge the very strong leadership of my colleague and friend from California, Senator FEINSTEIN. We have worked very closely together. We all had different legislation in different forms and shapes, but all on a similar subject matter. We have worked closely to make a unified recommendation to the Senate which reflects our best judgment.

It also reflects the best judgment of those who have had the opportunity to study the issues that we have included, and we have benefited from a number of recommendations. I am very grateful to all of our colleagues for all of the good work they have done. We present this as a unified team.

This legislation would strengthen the security of our borders, improve our ability to screen foreign nationals, and enhance our ability to deter potential terrorists. This legislation addresses the significant national security challenges we face today.

The House passed the Border Security Act in December. The Senate action is long overdue.

I believe there are five dimensions to our security challenge today. First is the military. The Armed Forces are performing superbly, and they are well led. Secondly, we have a new intelligence challenge that deals primarily with the control of nuclear and biological materials in the former Soviet Union, and the gaps in what we know about terrorist groups. A third involves a cracking-down on money laundering and improving our ability to follow the financial trail of terrorist groups through the international monetary system, and we have seen important legislation on that subject successfully completed in this body.

Fourth is the area of bioterrorism. Senator FRIST and I have worked closely together to enact the Public Health Threats and Emergencies Act signed by the President in the year 2000. We are in conference now with the Bioterrorism Preparedness Act. We have very good bipartisan support for this legislation—Congressman TAUZIN, House Members—and we are very close to making recommendations with a conference report sometime next week or very shortly thereafter. We have worked very closely in a bipartisan, bicameral way to meet this particular challenge.

Finally, there is the security of our borders, which remains the challenge that needs attention.

As the recent mistakes of the INS demonstrate, the need is urgent to close the loopholes in our immigration system. Border security is the shared responsibility of the INS, the State Department, intelligence agencies, and the Customs Service, and requires improved technology, enhanced intelligence capacity, and dynamic information sharing, updated training for border officials and Foreign Service offices, and expanded monitoring of foreign nationals already in the United States.

Additional restructuring within agencies to streamline the implementation of this multi-faceted goal may be necessary over time, but are not a precondition to the passage of this legislation.

The pressing need for enhanced border security must proceed without further delay.

As I mentioned, the reorganization, restructuring of the INS is important.

I and others have introduced that restructuring in the 105th and 107th Congresses. Basically, that incorporated the recommendations of what we call the Barbara Jordan Commission. The Commission itself spent over a year evaluating and examining the series of recommendations about how to make the whole INS more effective and efficient and respond to both its enforcement as well as its service needs. It is a solid base from which we should move ahead.

But it does seem to all of us that it is important we get about this business now in terms of border security first and not wait for the more general

kinds of debates on the restructuring and reorganizing, because whatever is going to be done with that, these provisions that we will be accepting and endorsing today will be well incorporated into that system.

In strengthening our security at our borders, we must also safeguard the unobstructed entry of the more than 31 million persons who enter the United States legally each year as visitors, students, and temporary workers. Many others cross our borders from Canada and Mexico to conduct daily business or visit close family members. We are talking about 550 million people who come and go from the United States every year—with the possibility of some visitors who might pose some danger to our country and society in the form of terrorism. It is really like finding a needle in the haystack.

We have to use technology to the greatest effect we can—with well-trained people and good technology at the entry level. With this new technology, we will be able to track when individuals acquire a visa and follow that individual while they are in the United States to know when they are leaving or when they should leave the United States. This technology will keep alive the knowledge and the whereabouts of individuals who are visiting our country. That capability does not exist today. It is key in terms of trying to deal with the challenges of border security. And now that we have recognized that the terrorists were visitors to this country who acquired visas, we understand the importance of trying to deal with this issue and deal with it effectively.

We believe the legislation we are supporting is not going to answer all of the problems, but it is going to move us into the modern technology age and will take advantage of all the new technology to help provide security for our country.

We also must live up to our history and heritage as a nation of immigrants. We can go to a more restrictive kind of border security. It probably would not be responsive to the nature of the terrorists, and it would have important implications in terms of families and in terms of commercial relationships. We want to provide a recommendation consistent with our historical and economic interests, but also use the best of technology in terms of identifying it and seeking out those who mean to do harm to our society.

Continued immigration is a part of our national well-being, our identity as a nation, and our strength in today's world. In defending America, we are also defending the fundamental constitutional principles that made us strong in the past and will make us even stronger in the future. Our action must strike a careful balance between protecting civil liberties and providing the means for law enforcement to identify, apprehend, and detain potential terrorists. It makes no sense to enact

reforms to severely limit immigration into the United States. "Fortress America," even if it could be achieved, is an inadequate and ineffective response to the terrorist threat. This legislation strikes the balance. Immigrants are not the danger; terrorists are. We have to keep that in mind.

Our legislation creates increased and improved layers of security by providing multiple opportunities for our government to turn away or apprehend potentially dangerous visitors and travelers.

Our first layer of security is the intelligence information provided to consular offices, the INS, and border guards. Our efforts to improve border security must therefore include targeted intelligence gathering and analysis to identify potential terrorists, and coordinated information-sharing within and between the Department of State, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the law enforcement and intelligence agencies.

This legislation will require the President to submit and implement a plan to improve the access to critical security information. It will create an electronic data system to give those responsible for screening visa applicants and persons entering the United States the information they need in real time and the tools they need to make informed decisions. It also provides for a temporary system until the President's plan is fully implemented.

Now, most foreign nationals who travel here must apply for visas at American consulates overseas. We must improve the ability of the Foreign Service officers to detect and intercept potential terrorists before they arrive in the United States. Traditionally, consular offices interviewing visa applicants have focused on trying to determine whether the applicant is likely to violate his or her visa status.

Although this review is important, consular offices must also be trained specifically to screen for security threats, not just potential visa violators.

We are basically talking about two concepts. One is in terms of the technology and the shared information and the other is the training. Too often we find that the intelligence agencies refuse to provide information in terms of the dangers of individuals who may pose a threat to the United States and share that with the consular offices that are making decisions and judgments with regard to whether they ought to give that person a visa. And it has been a bureaucratic snafu that continues too often, even today.

The intelligence community believes that if they provide that information, they are somehow potentially sacrificing their sources in a given country because there are foreign nationals in the consular offices and they will be able to get wind of what is happening and endanger their sources of information with regard to those who pose us a threat. So in many instances they will

not make those individuals and the dangers of those individuals available to the consular offices. Clearly, if the consular offices, no matter how well-trained, don't have that information, then they are unable to make a judgment about the kinds of threats that individual poses for the United States. That has to stop.

There is no question, with the level of technology that is available at this time and the whole processing that can be utilized, we can meet the responsibilities of the intelligence community, as well as ensuring that well-trained consular offices are going to have the kinds of information they are going to need in order to make a solid judgment in terms of the individual. That is a key element. We need to have the training of the consular offices so they are not just looking at the usual judgments, whether individuals may overstay, based upon family relationships; but they need the additional kind of training in order to be able to detect and determine, to the extent that the training can, whether individuals pose us a threat. Those two factors are included in this legislation and strongly supported. It is extremely important, right at the very beginning, to make sure you are going to have the best information that is going to be available to that visa officer, and that the visa officer is going to have the best possible training to not only understand their responsibility on individuals who want to get a touring visa, but also they are going to be carefully trained in order to use their skills to be able to root out those who may potentially be a threat. Those are very important parts of this legislation.

Terrorist lookout committees will be established in every U.S. consular mission abroad in order to focus the attention of our consular officers on specific threats and provide essential critical national security information to those responsible for issuing visas and updating the database. So if the other intelligence agencies are going to be able to pick up information, as we have seen happen at different times, that a particular area is a potential threatened area, that information can be made available as well to the consular offices to put them on a higher alert. That too often does not exist today. That has to be altered and changed. This legislation does that.

This legislation will close gaps on restrictions on visas for foreign nationals from countries that the Department of State has determined are sponsors of terrorism. It prohibits issuing visas to individuals coming from countries that sponsor terrorism, unless the Secretary of State has determined on a case-by-case basis that the individual is not a security threat.

The current visa waiver program, which allows individuals from participating countries to enter the United States for a limited period of time without visas, strengthens relations between the United States and those

countries and encourages economic growth around the world. Given its importance, we must safeguard its continued use, while also ensuring the country's designation as a participant in the program does not undermine the U.S. law enforcement and security. This legislation will only allow a country to be designated as a visa waiver participant—or continue to be designated—if the Attorney General and Secretary of State determine that the country reports instances of passport theft to the U.S. Government in a timely manner.

There is a criterion for selecting those countries. Those countries are eligible for a visa waiver if they demonstrate that 97 percent of those who are granted visas return. That has been reviewed and studied over a period of time. Rather than using the personnel when we know individuals will be returning, part of all of this effort is to use the resources we have, which are not infinite, to target the areas where there is the greatest need.

We have 22 million visitors who come from these visa waiver countries. There is not a careful monitoring of those individuals when they are here or when they are returning. That has to change. This legislation ensures the INS will know when those individuals come here, their whereabouts, and when they are going to leave. That is enormously important.

Another provision is the student waiver program. We have 22,000—listen, 22,000—educational institutions that can grant an educational visa. We do not now know when the individual comes in, once they get by the port of entry, whether they ever go to the college, whether they ever attend for any period of time, or, quite frankly, whether they graduate, which is an enormous loophole. That has to change.

There are provisions in this legislation that do that. We have accomplished this with the cooperation of the universities and the educational centers. They cooperated. They helped us. We will have a chance to go through this in greater detail to the extent Members want to, but that is included in this legislation as well.

We must require also that all airlines electronically transmit passenger lists to destination airports in the United States, so that once the planes have landed, law enforcement officers can intercept passengers on the lookout list. United States airlines already do this, but some foreign airlines do not do it. Our legislation requires airlines to electronically transmit passenger manifest information prior to arrival in the United States. That information is going to be put into the computers so we know when the visa is granted and that it is based on the most current information. We will know when that individual purchased a ticket. That information will be shared. We will know by the tracking of that ticket when the person enters. When the

border security person sees that individual at the port of entry, they are going to have up-to-date information and ultimately will have biometric technology to make sure the person standing before them is the same person who was granted the visa. That does not exist today, and it creates enormous opportunities for abuse. We make that commitment in this legislation.

We do not minimize the complexity in achieving all of this, but we believe it represents our best effort in how we can improve our current system.

Enforcement personnel at our ports of entry are a key part of the battle against terrorism, and we must provide them greater resources, training, and technology. These men and women have a significant role in the battle against terrorism. This legislation will ensure that enforcement personnel receive adequate pay, can hire necessary personnel, are well trained to identify individuals who pose a security threat, have access to important intelligence information, and have the technologies they need to enhance border security and facilitate cross-border commerce.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service must be able to retain highly skilled immigration inspectors. Our legislation provides incentives to immigration inspectors by providing them with the same benefits as other law enforcement personnel. They do not have that today. Our bill does.

Expanding the use of biometric technology is critical to prevent terrorists from traveling under false identities. This legislation is needed to bring our ports of entry into the digital and biometric age and equip them with biometric data readers and scanners. These secure travel document scanners will verify that a person entering the country is the same person who was issued the passport and the visa.

We must expand the use of biometric border crossing cards. The time frame previously allowed for individuals to obtain these cards was not sufficient. This legislation extends the deadline for individuals crossing the border to acquire the biometric cards. There are some instances where individuals, particularly in Mexico, have the cards and we have not put the investment into the technology that is necessary to read these cards.

The USA PATRIOT Act addressed the need for machine-readable passports but did not focus on the need for machine-readable visas issued by the United States. This legislation enables the Department of State to raise fees through the use of machine-readable visas and use the funds collected from these fees to improve technology at our ports of entry. The fee raising has been enormously successful. It has funded these programs. It makes a great deal of sense.

We must also strengthen our ability to monitor foreign nationals within the United States. In 1996, Congress enacted legislation mandating the devel-

opment of an automated entry/exit control system to record the entry of every non-citizen arriving in the United States and to match it with the record of departure. Although the technology is available for such a system, it has not been put in place because of the high costs involved. Our legislation builds on the antiterrorism bill and provides greater direction to the INS for implementing the entry/exit system.

Also, we include in the legislation a very interesting proposal, and that is to first look north and then south at perimeter security. We are not only looking at our border with Canada, but we are also working with Canada to find out who is coming into Canada as a first line of defense. That is shared information, with the idea that we can set up systems that are going to be cooperative and interchangeable with the exchange of information and intelligence on individuals.

The Canadian Government is responding very positively. Our Ambassador to Canada, the former Governor of Massachusetts, Paul Cellucci, testified before our committee about the steps that are being taken. That will take time to work through. Then we can obviously think about doing the same job on the southern perimeter. Most of those who worked on the whole security issue believe that can be enormously important and very worthwhile.

It is time for the Senate to support this bill. The security concerns addressed by this legislation cannot be ignored, action cannot be postponed, and the cost is reasonable. The estimated cost of the legislation is \$1.2 billion in 1 year, \$3.2 billion for full implementation. It is a small price to pay for the security this bill will provide the American public.

Some have urged Congress to delay the passage until we have had, as I mentioned, the opportunity to restructure the INS. But the many important goals of this bill, including developing an interoperable data system to give immigration and consular officers access to relevant law enforcement and intelligence information, requiring biometric identifiers be included in travel documents, and strengthening the training of consular officers and immigration inspectors are important reforms that need to be enacted regardless of how our agencies are organized.

These reforms cannot wait for a bureaucratic arrangement to be resolved, as we have seen the risks are too great. While reorganization of the INS is a top priority, which Congress plans to quickly address, we cannot afford to wait until that task is implemented to undertake the necessary changes advanced in the border security bill.

The Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act has the broad bipartisan support of 60 Senators and the support of numerous coalitions such as the National Border Patrol Council, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Americans for Better Borders,

International Biometric Industry Association, the American Immigration Lawyers Association, the Association of International Educators, the Leadership Council for Civil Rights, National Council of La Raza, National Immigration Forum, the American Federation of Government Employees, and the AFL-CIO.

The USA PATRIOT Act was an important part of the effort to improve immigration security, but further action is needed. This legislation is a needed bipartisan effort to strengthen the security of our borders and enhance our ability to prevent future terrorist attacks while also reaffirming our tradition as a nation of immigrants.

I see my colleague and friend Senator FEINSTEIN is in the Chamber. At this time, I state for the record the very strong support from the National Border Patrol, which represents 9,000 non-supervisory Border Patrol employees, talking about the very important aspects of this legislation, and rest assured we can count on the support of the National Border Patrol Council to secure the passage of this legislation. Americans for Better Borders, similarly they have indicated their strong support and state that given the importance of this legislation, they urge swift passage in the Senate. Also included are the groups I have indicated in this chart, which are as broad a range of groups in support of this legislation as one could hope for in this body.

One of the most important groups that support this—and I intend to yield in a moment—are the Families of September 11. We heard marvelous eloquence today from MaryEllen Salamone, who is the director of the Families of September 11. These families testify about the importance of this legislation. They are attempting not only to try and bring their lives together, but also in areas of public policy they are expressing their views in ways of ensuring, to the extent that we can, that we will not have a similar kind of tragedy as September 11.

We heard testimony so powerful today in support of legislation from that group. I will include those letters of support, as well as from the International Biometric Industry, as to why they believe this legislation is so important. I have letters from the Alliance, which is the International Education and Cultural Exchange, and the Association of International Educators. There is strong support from those who would be impacted by this legislation.

This is good legislation. It is necessary, and I hope the Senate will support it. I am so glad to see my colleague and friend from California, who I have indicated has been a driving force in this area as in so many other areas, and she has been an essential partner. We always enjoy the opportunity to work closely with her, and we always learn from that experience.

I ask unanimous consent that the letters I referred to be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES,
Washington, DC, April 11, 2002.

Hon. EDWARD KENNEDY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration, Senate Committee on Judiciary, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN KENNEDY: On behalf of the American Federation of Government Employees, I would like to express our strong support for S. 1749, the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002. In our view, the combination of improved technology, better training and higher pay will do much to improve our border response capability.

We are particularly gratified that this legislation includes a long overdue increase in the journeyman pay grade for immigration inspectors and border patrol agents. Currently, the journeyman pay grade for these two groups of employees is GS-9, among the lowest for all federal law enforcement personnel. This, coupled with the lack of law enforcement retirement benefits for immigration inspectors, has created an attrition crisis at the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

According to statistics provided by the I&NS, the current attrition rate for border patrol agents is 14 percent and is expected to rise to a staggering 20 percent by the end of the fiscal year. For immigration inspectors, the current rate is 10.1 percent and it is expected to reach 15 percent by the end of the year. We have been told that over 50 percent of our nation's border patrol agents have applied for air marshal positions. The tremendous loss of experienced personnel to other law enforcement agencies has a devastating effect on agency effectiveness and employee morale.

W3 applaud you for your leadership on this issue and look forward to working with you to secure full funding for this important measure.

Sincerely,

BETH MOTEN,
Legislative Director.

NATIONAL IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE COUNCIL OF
THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES,
April 11, 2002.

Hon. EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
U.S. Senate, Russell Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY: On behalf of the National Immigration & Naturalization Service Council and its 6,800 members, I would like to express our appreciation for your efforts to increase the journeyman pay grade for INS inspectors from GS-9 to GS-11. We believe this is a long overdue step that will help stem the double digit attrition rate currently experienced within the ranks of INS inspectors. It will also begin to close the gap between their pay rates and that of most other federal law enforcement agencies.

For this reason, we want to lend our strong support to S. 1749/H.R. 3525, the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Bill of 2002. We look forward to working with you to secure the necessary appropriation to implement the pay grade increase.

We also look forward to working with you in the future on legislation that would grant immigration inspectors their right as federal law enforcement officers to receive law enforcement retirement benefits. It is a gross

injustice that these individuals, who make countless arrests, are required to carry firearms and place themselves in danger on a regular basis and are denied such retirement benefits.

If there is anything we can do to assist you in your efforts to enact this bill, please let us know.

Sincerely,

CHARLES J. MURPHY,
President.

FAMILIES OF SEPTEMBER 11,
Great Falls, VA.

DEAR SENATOR: On September 11, 2001, terrorists attacked America. They hijacked four planes and crashed into the World Trade Centers and the Pentagon. They took over 2800 lives, they left 15,000 children without one or both parents, and they ruined thousands and thousands of families. They left America in fear.

Senate Bill 1749, The Enhanced Border Security and VISA Entry Reform Act addresses immigration security issues. The events of September 11 illustrated most clearly the weaknesses of our immigration monitoring systems and Congress responded with this well thought out and carefully written legislation. It passed in December, without delay, in the House.

It is disturbing to learn that this legislation is presently blocked from a vote on the Floor of the Senate. In honor of our loved ones lost, our organization, the Families of September 11, Inc., is committed to promoting legislation and policies which will prevent the recurrence of such a horrific tragedy. We implore you, as an elected official of this country, not just of your state, to do the same. All legislation necessary to improve homeland security must be passed without delay. There is no justification to compromise the safety of the United States of America. Senate Bill 1749 needs to be passed, and it needs to be law.

This is not a time for politics in our country, it is a time for action. The families affected by the events of September 11 have already paid the ultimate price for freedom. We have a reasonable expectation that neither we, nor anyone, should have to pay such a great price as ours for the liberty of this country again. And we have a reasonable expectation that it should be your obligation to ensure this. Please exert any effort necessary to effect a vote on S1749 on the Floor of the Senate. And please vote in its favor, homeland security needs to be of the utmost priority in these dangerous times.

Thank you for your attention and dedication to the resolution of this issue.

Sincerely,

MARYELLEN SALAMONE,
Director.
CARIE LEMACK,
President.

INTERNATIONAL BIOMETRIC
INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION,
Washington, DC, April 10, 2002.

Hon. EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On behalf of the International Biometric Industry Association (IBIA), I am writing to express warm support for swift enactment of the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Reform Act of 2001.

The IBIA and other industry stakeholders understand the critical importance of this legislation to help counter vulnerabilities in national infrastructure security that were so tragically demonstrated on 9/11. Incorporating biometric identification technology into the new security program called for by the bill will vitally strengthen border security.

The IBIA and its partner organizations in research and education in biometrics believe that biometrics must be deployed in ways that both advance security and protect privacy and civil liberties. This legislation is consistent with that goal while making great strides toward removing the cloak of anonymity used by those who have no regard for such personal freedoms and the safety of our citizens.

IBIA is a tax-exempt, nonprofit trade association founded in 1998 to advance the collective interests of the biometric industry. IBIA impartially serves all biometric technologies in all applications. IBIA's membership includes leading manufacturers of hand recognition, iris, facial fingerprint, voice and signature biometrics, and leading integrators of layered biometrics.

Thank you for your farsighted leadership.
Sincerely,

JOHN E. SIEDLARZ,
Chairman.

FEDERATION FOR AMERICAN
IMMIGRATION REFORM,
Washington, DC, April 11, 2002.

Hon. DIANNE FEINSTEIN,
*Hart Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR SENATOR FEINSTEIN: It is my distinct pleasure to offer the full support of the Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR) for S. 1749, the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2001. As you know, FAIR has worked tirelessly with you and with other members of both the House and Senate to develop and advance this critically important homeland security legislation. Senate consideration of this measure separately from other controversial legislation to extend Section 245(i) is the only supportable means for handling this landmark legislation.

Absent the important provisions of this legislation, the United States will remain perilously vulnerable to attack by terrorists because the nation presently lacks any federal capacity to monitor or track foreign nationals who violate the terms of their visas. Without this important legislation, the United States will continue to lack knowledge of who has entered and departed the country. Similarly the nation will continue to lack knowledge of whom and how many have failed to depart and remain illegally in the country.

As we have seen since the attacks of September 11, our federal investigative agencies are fragmented, uncoordinated and lack the ability to share important information needed to identify terrorists either attempting to enter our country or who are already here. S. 1749 will mandate interoperability of investigative databases, making it at least possible to detect, intercept and quickly apprehend terrorist suspects before their deadly plans are consummated. The mandates to implement an exit-entry system, inter-agency information sharing and the use of verifiable biometric identifiers on visas and passports make enforcement of laws against all forms of illegal immigration far more feasible.

Senator Feinstein, we applaud the steadfast determination you have shown in ending the logjam holding up Senate consideration of this bill since last December. The nation is in your debt.

Sincerely,

DAN STEIN,
Executive Director.

NATIONAL BORDER PATROL COUNCIL
OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES,
Campo, FL, April 12, 2002.

Hon. EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
*Chairman, Immigration Subcommittee, Judiciary
Committee, U.S. Senate, Russell Senate Of-
fice Building, Washington, DC.*

DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY: The National Border Patrol Council, representing over 9,000 non-supervisory Border Patrol employees, appreciates your leadership on immigration issues and support of the dedicated men and women who protect our nation's borders. Your recent efforts to provide enhanced technology, more training, and higher pay through the pending Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002 (S. 1749/H.R. 3525) are greatly appreciated. As you are aware attrition within the ranks of the Border Patrol is at an all-time high, and continues to climb at an alarming rate. Increasing the journeyman pay level of these employees is an important step in addressing this severe problem. Rest assured that you can count on the support of the National Border Patrol Council to secure the passage of this legislation. After it is enacted, your continued assistance in the effort to fully fund the pay increase authorization will prove invaluable.

Sincerely,

T.J. BONNER,
President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. CANTWELL). The Senator from California.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I want to begin by thanking the Senator from Massachusetts for his leadership on this issue. It is very clear to me we would not be where we are today had it not been for his leadership, both as a former chairman of the Judiciary Committee and as the chairman of the Immigration Subcommittee, and as a 40-year member of this great body.

I am very pleased to join with Senators KENNEDY, BROWNBACK, and KYL in sponsoring the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2001. This legislation, I think it is fair to say, represents a consensus. It draws upon the strength of both the Visa Entry Reform Act of 2001, which I introduced with my colleague from Arizona, Senator KYL, and the Enhanced Border Security Act of 2001, which Senators KENNEDY and BROWNBACK introduced.

How did this happen? Senator KYL and I, in the Technology and Terrorism Subcommittee, held hearings and came upon many of the same things I think Senators KENNEDY and BROWNBACK did in the full Subcommittee on Immigration. In any event, the final result, as Senator KENNEDY has said, garnered widespread support from both sides of the aisle. We now have a total of 61 co-sponsors, and I think that is pretty much unprecedented for an immigration bill, particularly one of this magnitude.

September 11 clearly pointed out the shortcomings of our immigration and naturalization system. For example, all 19 terrorists entered the United States legally. They had valid visas. Three of the hijackers had remained in the United States after their visas had expired. One entered on a foreign stu-

dent visa. Another, Mohamed Atta, had filed an application to change status to M-1, which was granted in July. However, Mr. Atta sought permission and was admitted to the United States based on his then current B-1 visitor visa.

On March 11, 6 months from the date of the attacks, 6 months after Mohamed Atta and Marwan al-Shehhi flew planes into the World Trade Center, the Immigration and Naturalization Service notified a Venice, FL, flight school that the two men had been approved for student visas.

I think the sheer volume of travelers to our country each year illustrates the need for an efficiently run and technologically advanced immigration system. This is extraordinarily difficult if we just look at some of the numbers. I want the record to reflect some of these numbers.

We have in our country between 8 and 9 million people who are residents without any legal status. They either entered illegally or they overstayed a temporary visa. Actually, 40 percent of the total were visa overstays. We had 30.1 million nonimmigrants entering the United States during the year 1998. That is the most recent year for which INS has statistics.

As Senator KENNEDY pointed out, 23 million of them entered as tourists on the visa waiver program. Nobody knows really whether they ever went home again. Six million of them were issued nonimmigrant visas as students, tourists, temporary workers, and other temporary visitors; 660,000 were foreign students who had entered in the fall of 2001. If that is not enough, we have about 500 million border crossings back and forth each year, combining Americans who cross the border with non-Americans who cross the border, and 350 million of the 500 million are non-Americans crossing the border.

So if one talks about securing borders, our country is a giant sieve. This sieve is virtually our strength in times of peace, and at times of war it is our greatest insecurity.

Of these 666,000 foreign nationals who held student visas in 2001, more than 10,000 enrolled in flight training, in trade schools, in other nonacademic programs, and more than 16,000 came from terrorist-supporting countries.

Senator KENNEDY pointed out—my numbers are 2,000 different from his—that we have some 74,000 U.S. schools that are allowed to admit foreign students, but checks of the schools on the current INS list found that some had closed. Yet students still come in. Others have never existed; therefore, they were fraudulent schools set up clearly to bring in people on student visas.

Exactly 6 months after the 9-11 attacks, as I pointed out, Huffman Aviation received student visa approval forms for Mohamed Atta and Marwan al-Shehhi.

There is a big problem out there, and I think the sheer volume of travelers to our country each year points out eloquently the problems we face.

This is one of the reasons why we have to change a paper-driven agency into a much more active agency, with better management, with more technologically modern tools, and I think knowing what we now know to secure our borders. It is visa entries, change the processes, and improve the border. This bill aims to do that.

I will talk for a moment about the visa waiver program. I mentioned visa waivers: Some 23 million people, from 29 different countries. I mentioned nobody knows where they go in the United States or whether they leave once their visas expire. The INS estimates over 100,000 blank passports have been stolen from government offices in participating countries in recent years. Why would 100,000 passports be stolen? The answer is, to use them fraudulently. Abuse of the visa waiver program poses threats to U.S. national security. It also increases illegal immigration.

For example, one of the co-conspirators in the World Trade Center bombing of 1993 deliberately chose to use a fraudulent Swedish passport to attempt entry into the United States because of Sweden's participation in the visa waiver program. That clearly says we have to change the program. What we do in this bill is mandate all these passports must be machine readable, so they can be read when the individual enters the country, they can be read when the individual leaves the country, and also the information can be provided to know what these people are going to do while they are in the country.

Let me talk about the foreign student visa program. I mentioned that more than 500,000 foreign nationals enter each year. Within the last 10 years, 16,000 came from such terrorist-supporting States as Iran, Iraq, Sudan, Libya, and Syria. The foreign student visa system is one of the most under-regulated systems we have today. We have seen bribes, bureaucracy, and other problems with this system that leave it wide open to abuse by terrorists and other criminals.

For example, in the early 1990s, 5 officials at 4 California colleges were convicted in Federal court of taking bribes, providing counterfeit education documents, and fraudulently applying for more than 100 foreign student visas. It is unclear what steps the INS took to find and deport the foreign nationals involved in this scheme, even after these five officials were convicted.

Each year, we have 300 million border crossings. For the most part, these individuals are legitimate visitors in our country, but we have no way of tracking all of these visitors. Mohamed Atta, the suspected ring leader in the attack, was admitted as a non-immigrant visitor in July 2001. He traveled frequently to and from the United States during the past 2 years. According to the INS, he was in legal status the day of the attack. Other hijackers also traveled with ease throughout the country.

It has become all too clear that without an adequate tracking system, our country becomes the sieve that it is today. That creates ample opportunities for terrorists to enter and establish their operations without detection.

I sit as chair of the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information. Last October, the subcommittee held a hearing to explore the need for new technologies to assist our Government agencies in keeping terrorists out of the United States. The testimony at that hearing was very illuminating. We were given a picture of an immigration system in chaos and a border control system rife with vulnerabilities. Agency officials don't communicate with each other, computers are incompatible, and even in instances where technological leaps have been made, as in the issuance of 4.5 million smart border crossing cards with biometric data, the technology is not even used because the laser readers have never been purchased and installed.

It is astonishing that a person can apply for a visa and be granted a visa by the State Department and there is no mechanism by which the FBI or the CIA can raise a red flag with regard to the individual if he or she is known to have links to a terrorist group or otherwise pose a threat to national security.

In the aftermath of September 11, it is unconscionable that a terrorist might be permitted to enter the United States simply because our Government agencies don't share information. We heard testimony from the head person of the State Department in the consular division. She testified that they feel terrible because they granted these visas. They granted them from abroad. But they had no information on the individuals, no reason at the time to deny the visas.

We have discovered since then the perpetrators of these attacks clearly had a certain confidence that our immigration laws could be circumvented either because the law itself was not adequate to protect us or the enforcement of existing law is too lax. It almost seemed effortless the way the terrorists got into this country. They did not have to slip into the country as stowaways on sea vessels or sneak through the borders evading Federal authorities. Most, if not all, appeared to have come in with temporary visas, which are routinely granted to tourists, to students, and to other short-term visitors to our country.

This brings me to why the provisions we have cosponsored are so important and should be enacted without further delay. Right now, our Government agencies use different systems with different information and different formats. They often refuse to share that information with other agencies within our Government. This clearly, in view of September 11, is no longer acceptable. When a tourist presents himself or herself at a consular office asking

for a visa or at a border crossing with a passport, we need to make sure his or her name and identifying information are checked against an accurate, up to date and comprehensive database.

Under the pending legislation, the administration would be required to develop and implement an interoperable law enforcement and intelligence data system which would provide the INS and the State Department immediate access to relevant law enforcement and intelligence information. The database would be accessible to foreign service officers issuing visas, to Federal agents determining the admissibility of aliens to the United States, and law enforcement officers investigating and identifying aliens.

In addition, the interoperable data system would include sophisticated, linguistically based, name-matching algorithms so that the computers can recognize that, for example, Muhammad Usam Abdel Raqeeb and Haj Mohd Othman Abdul Rejeeb are transliterations of the same name. In other words, this provision would require agencies to ensure that names can be matched even when they are stored in different sets of fields in different databases.

Incidentally, this legislation also contains strict privacy provisions limiting access to this database to authorized Federal officials only. The bill contains severe penalties for wrongful access or misuse of information contained in the databases.

I wish to address one other problem. Some people say if you give the date that is in the legislation, it is too soon, they cannot approve it. I don't believe that. We have been after them for years to do things like this, and I believe, after talking with several people from the private sector, that the private sector can come in and provide the software very quickly for the kinds of databases we are discussing.

They have assured me this is possible. I think one of the problems we have is we don't employ the experts in the private sector we have—the technologically hypersensitive people who know the most modern technology and how to apply software, how to get the system up and running, how to get the data entered, and then stay with the system.

I remember when I was mayor of San Francisco when we did the first latent fingerprint database in the United States. NEC did it for us. NEC sent their people to San Francisco to install the system and to establish the software. They remained for 5 years to see that the programming was done adequately. This was done on a request for proposal of bid from the private sector.

I believe very strongly, if we are going to ever get this section of the bill properly instituted, that not only does the private sector have to come in, but they have to stay for substantial periods of time—at least 5 years—to supervise the data entry as that data is put in, as the databases are checked, as

they are revised. I think that is critical to a system.

I mentioned briefly the Visa Waiver Program. With 123 million people and 29 different countries, we would require tamper-resistant, machine-readable biometric passports. Each country participating in the visa waiver program would issue tamper-resistant, machine-readable biometric passports to its nationals by 2003. This must happen. No excuse should be tolerated. If they cannot meet it, they should be dropped out of the program.

Prior to admitting a foreign visitor from a visa waiver country, the INS inspector must first determine that the individual does not appear in any lookout database. As a condition of a country's continued participation in the visa waiver program, the Attorney General and the Secretary of State must consider whether that country keeps the United States apprised of the theft of blank passports. One-hundred thousand of them have been stolen. Again, why? Fraud.

This is important because terrorist organizations have made use of stolen or counterfeit passports from countries participating in the visa waiver program. The INS would be required to enter stolen or lost passport numbers into the interpretable visa data system within 72 hours of notification of loss or theft. Until that system is established, the INS must enter that information into an existing data system. So when they come through on the visa waiver program with a stolen passport, that number is hot. That number pops up. Whoever is waving them through knows it.

We know the September attacks were connected with al-Qaeda, which has links in some 60 to 70 countries around the world. It has, in fact, established bases in visa waiver countries such as Albania, Belgium, Bosnia, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

Al-Qaeda cells exist in these countries. Stolen passports become available. They come in, and no one knows what happened after that time. Clearly, we cannot allow this program to become a passageway for terrorists into our country.

We also have new requirements for passenger manifests. All commercial flights and vessels coming to the United States from international ports must provide manifest information about each passenger, crew member, and other occupants prior to the arrival of that flight or that vessel. That is critical to closing some of these loopholes. The manifest has to get to the INS prior to the arrival of the ship or the plane.

I have checked with airlines as to whether this can be done and whether it is practical. The answer is yes.

In addition, each vessel or aircraft departing from the United States for any destination outside of the United

States must provide manifest information before departure. By 2003, the manifest must be transmitted electronically.

The Attorney General would be authorized to extend manifest requirements to any public or private carrier transporting persons to or from the United States.

The Attorney General may impose a fine on carriers that fail to provide manifest information or those who provide inaccurate, incomplete, or false information.

This section of the bill also eliminates the 45-minute deadline to clear arriving passengers which now exist in law.

This legislation also includes other concrete steps to restore integrity to the immigration and visa process, including the following new travel document requirements.

The bill would require all visa, passports, and other travel documents to be fraud and tamper resistant and contain biometric data by October 26, 2003.

The legislation would also require all foreign nationals to be fingerprinted, and when appropriate submit other biometric data to the State Department when applying for a visa.

That is reasonable. It has to be done. This provision should help to eliminate fraud as well as identify potential threats to the country before they gain access.

There is a provision on non-immigrants from certain countries. The bill would prohibit the issuance of nonimmigrant visas to nationals from countries designated as state-sponsored international terrorism, unless the Secretary of State, after consulting with the Attorney General and the heads of other appropriate agencies, determines that the individual poses no safety or security threat to the United States.

Student visa reforms: We worked closely with the university community in crafting new strict requirements for the student visa program to crack down on fraud—to make sure that students really are attending classes, and to give the Government the ability to track any foreign national who arrives on a student visa but fails to enroll in school.

Prior to 9-11, I think it is fair to say that the American academic community didn't really want to have this responsibility. After 9-11, to some extent, they still didn't.

That is when I came forward with perhaps a moratorium on the student visa program. Then they came in and agreed to assume additional responsibility.

I am very grateful to the university associations for their leadership in this matter. I know it is additional work for schools. But I also think if the schools receive the tuition, and if the schools receive the individuals, there has to be a private sector sharing of this responsibility as well. That is just, and that it is appropriate. I believe the

university community now agrees with this.

I am very grateful to them for their cooperation. The legislation also reforms the student visa process by doing the following: It would require the Attorney General to notify schools of the student's date of entry and require the schools to notify—this is important—the INS if a student has not reported to school within 30 days of the beginning of an academic term.

The monitoring program does not preselect such information as the student's date of entry, the port of entry, the date of school enrollment, the date the student leaves the school, graduates, or quits the degree program or field of study. That, and other significant information, will now be collected.

I think it is important. I do not believe the people of my State or the people of America want us to give advanced nuclear training to those who would conduct a nuclear program and use that program against us. We know we have trained the head of the Iraqi nuclear program. We know we have given a higher education to the head of the Islamic Jihad. I do not think our people want us to do that. I, as one Member of this Senate, really rebel against that kind of thing. I don't want to train people who will create enormous danger to all of our citizens.

I think we can't entirely avoid it, but we can have those systems in place that guard against it. We at present do not.

We would also require the INS, in consultation with the State Department, to monitor the various steps involved in admitting foreign students and to notify the school of the student's entry. This does not presently happen.

It would also require the school to notify INS if a student has not reported for school no more than 30 days after the deadline for registering for classes. So if you are supposed to register and you do not register for 30 days, right now the INS doesn't know that. You can be long gone. They do not know it. This would be the school's responsibility. The schools are prepared to accept that responsibility.

We would also mandate the INS to conduct a periodic review of educational institutions to monitor their compliance with recordkeeping and reporting requirements. If an institution or program fails to comply, their authorization to accept foreign students may be revoked. While the INS currently reviews educational institutions, reviews have not been done consistently in recent years, and some schools are not diligent in their recordkeeping and reporting responsibilities.

As to more border personnel, this section authorizes an increase of at least 1,000 INS inspectors. If you were there—and I believe you were, Madam President, this morning at our hearing—you heard the immigration specialist say how very important the INS

inspector is; how overburdened—and underpaid, I would add—they are. This bill would change both of those. It would add 1,000 INS investigative personnel, 1,000 Customs Service inspectors, and additional associated support staff in each of fiscal years 2002 through 2006, to be employed at either the northern or southern border.

As to better INS pay and staffing, to help INS retain Border Patrol officers and inspectors, this section would raise their pay grade and permit the hiring of additional support staff.

As to enhanced Border Patrol and Customs training to enhance our ability to identify and intercept would-be terrorists at the border, funds are provided for the regular training of Border Patrol, Customs agents, and INS inspectors. In addition, funds are provided to agencies staffing U.S. ports of entry for continuing cross-training, to fully train inspectors in using lookout databases and monitoring passenger traffic patterns, and to expand the carrier consultant program.

As to better State Department information and training, this section authorizes funding to improve the security features of the Department of State screening of visa applicants. Improved security features include better coordination of international intelligence information, additional staff, and continuous ongoing training of consular officers.

The bill contains a number of other related provisions as well, but the gist of this legislation is this: Where we can provide law enforcement more information about potentially dangerous foreign nationals, we do so. Where we can reform our border crossing system to weed out and deter terrorists and others who would do us harm, we do so. And where we can update technology to meet the demands of modern war against terror, we do that as well.

As we prepare to modify our immigration system, we must be sure to enact changes that are realistic and feasible. We must also provide the necessary tools to implement them, and the money to pay for it all. I think Senator BYRD was eloquent this morning in expressing that.

We have a lot to do, but I am confident that we will move swiftly to address these important issues. The legislation Senators KENNEDY, BROWNBACK, KYL, and I crafted is an important and strong first step, but this is only the beginning of a long and difficult process because our entire intent, our body language, our laws, our philosophy, has been to have a very liberal, open border. Now we cannot afford to do that.

Madam President, I would like to respond to any concern anyone might have that this bill is anti-immigrant. We are a nation of immigrants. The United States takes more immigrants legally each year than all of the other industrialized nations on Earth put together. So we are a nation of immigrants. We recognize it; we respect it. It is what the Statue of Liberty stands for. And we have followed it.

The overwhelming percentage of people who come to live in this country do so to enjoy the blessings of liberty, equality, and opportunity. The overwhelming percentage of the people who visit this country mean us no harm, but there are several thousand innocent people, including foreign nationals, who were killed on September 11—in part because a network of fanatics determined to wreak death, destruction, and terror. They exploited the weaknesses of our immigration system to come here, to stay here, to study here, and to kill here.

We learned at Oklahoma City that not all terrorists are foreign nationals. But the world is a dangerous place and the world is peopled with regimes that would destroy us if they had a chance.

We are all casualties of September 11. Our society has necessarily changed as our perception of the threats we face has changed. The blinders have fallen from our eyes. Clearly, we need to address the vulnerabilities in our immigration system that September 11 painfully revealed.

O, that we had done it after the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center.

When one of the bombers was being moved after 9-11, he said to the FBI agent moving him: If I only had the money and explosives, I could have done what was done on September 11, in 1993.

The changes we need to make in our system will inconvenience people. Let there be no doubt. Once implemented, however, those changes will make it easier for law-abiding foreign visitors either to visit or to study here, and for law-abiding immigrants who want to live here to do so. More importantly, once they are here, their safety—and our safety—will be greatly enhanced.

We must do everything we can to deter the terrorists, here and abroad, who would do us harm. From the Pentagon to downtown Manhattan, we have learned just how high the stakes are. It would dishonor the innocent victims of September 11 and the brave men and women in our Armed Forces who are defending our liberty at this very instant if we failed in this effort.

So it is extraordinarily important that we enact the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act. I urge the bipartisan leadership of the Senate to join with us in gaining final passage of this important legislation.

Thank you, Madam President. I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I would also like the RECORD to reflect the following:

In fiscal year 1999, the Department of State identified 291 potential non-

immigrants as inadmissible for security or terrorist concerns. Of that number, 101 aliens seeking nonimmigrant visas were specifically identified for terrorist activities, but 35 of them were able to overcome the ineligibility.

Including the 19 September 11 hijackers, 47 foreign-born individuals have been charged, pled guilty, or been convicted of involvement in terrorism on U.S. soil in the last 10 years. Of the 47 terrorists, at least 13 had overstayed a temporary visa at some point prior to taking part in terrorist activity, including September 11 ring leader Mohamed Atta. Therefore, tracking visa overstays is a very important part of what we are trying to do.

One other fact: Some reports indicate that Khalid Al Midhar, who probably flew American Airlines flight 77 into the Pentagon, was identified as a terrorist by the CIA in January 2001, but his name was not given to the watch list until August 2001. Unfortunately, he had already reentered the United States in July 2001.

I should point out that there is some debate about exactly when the CIA identified him as a terrorist. But if it really did take the CIA several months to put his name on the list, as PBS's "Frontline" has reported, then that is a serious problem because we might have stopped him from entering the country had they shared this information sooner. This, of course, speaks to the issue of sharing information between Federal agencies.

Let me just add some information on absconders and detainees.

In December 2001, INS estimated that 314,000 foreigners who have been ordered deported are at large. More recent estimates, released in March 2002, suggest there may be at least 425,000 such absconders. At least 6,000 were identified as coming from countries considered al-Qaeda strongholds.

In a report released in February 2002, the U.S. General Accounting Office said that antifraud efforts at the INS are "fragmented and unfocused" and that enforcement of immigration law remains a low priority—that enforcement of immigration law remains a low priority.

The report found that the agency had only 40 jobs for detecting fraud in 4 million applications for immigrant benefits in the year 2000. I think that is a clear indication that the additional personnel provided for in this bill are truly necessary.

Since there is no one else on the floor at the present time, I would like to also put in the RECORD some border agency statistics.

There are 1,800 inspectors at ports of entry along the U.S. borders.

The Customs Service has 3,000 inspectors to check the 1.4 million people and 360,000 vehicles that cross the border daily—1.4 million people and 360,000 vehicles daily.

The 2,000-mile-long Mexican border has 33 ports of entry and 9,106 Border Patrol agents to guard them.

In October 2001, there were 334 Border Patrol agents assigned to the nearly 4,000-mile-long northern border between the United States and Canada. This number of agents clearly cannot cover all shifts 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, leaving some sections of the border open without coverage.

The Office of the Inspector General found that one northern border sector had identified 65 smuggling corridors along the 300 miles of border within its area of responsibility.

INS intelligence officers have admitted that criminals along the northern border monitor the Border Patrol's radio communications and observe their actions. This enables them to know the times when the fewest agents are on duty and to plan illegal actions accordingly.

The primary tool available to INS inspectors during the inspections process is the Interagency Border Inspection System, known as IBIS, which allows INS inspectors to search a variety of databases containing records and lookouts of individuals of particular concern to the United States.

A 1999 Office of the Inspector General report found, however, that INS inspectors at U.S. ports of entry were not consistently checking passport numbers with IBIS. INS officers also failed to enter lost or stolen passports from visa waiver countries into IBIS in a timely, accurate, or consistent manner. One senior INS official from Miami International Airport told the OIG that he was not even aware of any INS policy that required the entry of stolen passport numbers.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum, Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I know Senators BROWBACK, KYL, and DORGAN will come to the Chamber shortly to speak. In the interim before they appear, I wanted to just make a couple of budget points, at least as I understand them.

The committee, I believe the Appropriations Committee as well, has the INS-anticipated budget numbers—Senator KENNEDY referred to them—that the total cost to implement the bill, according to the INS, is \$3,132,307,000. The amount of the first year's cost is \$1.187 billion. There is \$743 million additional in the President's budget, which leaves a net deficit of \$187,959,000.

Of the \$40 billion we appropriated after the 9-11 attacks, \$20 billion to New York City and \$20 billion for discretionary funding, it is my understanding the administration has allocated all but \$327 million of that \$10

billion. I don't know whether that money is available to be put into this program. We certainly will look and determine that.

I agree with those in the Senate who believe homeland defense is extraordinarily important; that this asymmetrical warfare we are engaged in is going to last a substantial period of time, perhaps a decade or more; and that when we took this oath of office, we ought not only uphold the Constitution but also protect and defend our people. Therefore, if we are really to carry this out, this becomes a very high priority item.

I am hopeful the money will be appropriated. I believe it will. There is now a commitment on both sides of the aisle to do so. It is going to take much more money than we even recognize at the present time, but I believe the American people want us to do that. Therefore, we certainly should.

I don't see any of the other Senators in the Chamber at this time. I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD a letter by Bruce Josten on behalf of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce supporting the bill.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARCH 1, 2002.

Hon. TOM DASCHLE,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate,
Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR DASCHLE: On behalf of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, I would like to urge you to bring to the floor as soon as possible the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2001 (H.R. 3525/S. 1749). As you know, the Chamber and its members have been long concerned about the security and efficiency of our borders for commerce and travel. We believe this legislation goes a long way toward achieving those goals and is particularly necessary following the tragic events of September 11. The legislation has broad bipartisan support, and already passed the U.S. House of Representatives by voice vote on December 19, 2001.

This legislation takes a careful and reasoned approach to the issue of border security, and we strongly support the provisions to increase resources for technology and personnel for our Immigration and Customs Services, enhance data sharing capabilities expand pre-clearance and pre-inspection programs, and direct Federal agencies to work with our NAFTA partners to ensure our joint security while enhancing the flow of legitimate commerce and travel across shared borders. These changes are long overdue.

While we understand that Congress must provide adequate funding if the ambitious deadlines set forth in the legislation are to be met, further delay in this legislation will only postpone the needed reforms that can provide both security and efficiency to our inspections processes. Such changes will allow business to look to the future of cross-border travel and trade with some sense of stability.

We look forward to working with you to secure passage of this legislation, and working with the Congress and the Administration on its implementation.

Sincerely,

R. BRUCE JOSTEN.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD letters from a number of other organi-

zations: the American Council on International Personnel; the Alliance for International Education and Cultural Exchange; Americans for Better Borders; and the host of agencies that are reflected by the Family of September 11th Victims; and by the Association of International Educators; and the University of California as well.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NAFSA: ASSOCIATION OF
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION,
Washington, DC, April 11, 2002.

Hon. DIANNE FEINSTEIN,
Chair, Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism
and Government Information, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR FEINSTEIN: I write on behalf of the Nation's largest association of international education professionals—with more than 8,000 members nationwide, including 992 in California—to express our strong support for S. 1749, the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act.

We have a particular interest in those parts of the bill that pertain to international students and scholars. We have worked closely with your offices to ensure that the bill includes any necessary provisions with respect to visa screening and student tracking, while at the same time maintaining the openness to international students and scholars that is itself important to our Nation's security. In our judgment, the bill strikes that crucial balance, and we congratulate you for your work.

We look forward to early enactment of this legislation, and we pledge our ongoing cooperation to ensure its successful implementation.

Sincerely,

MARLENE M. JOHNSON,
Executive Director and CEO.

AMERICANS FOR BETTER BORDERS,

Washington, DC, March 8, 2002.

To Members of the U.S. Senate:

We urge you to help bring S. 1749 to the floor, the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002 sponsored by Senators Kennedy, Brownback, Feinstein, and Kyl. In December, the House passed H.R. 3525, the companion measure, by voice vote. The Senate should quickly follow suit.

Almost six months have passed since the September 11 terrorist attacks. Since that time we, like the rest of the nation, have focused on how to enhance our Nation's security through constructive changes to our immigration policies. This legislation takes a significant step in ensuring that our Nation's immigration policies are in line with our common goal of effectively deterring terrorism. It includes many long-overdue reforms that will deter terrorism by developing layers of protection both outside and within the U.S., and help our country increase its intelligence capacity. It provides authorization for increased funding to support additional personnel and technology at our border agencies, mandates better cooperation among border agencies, and encourages further cooperation on a North American Security Perimeter with Canada and Mexico. The bill requires new and advance information sharing between the private sector and government agencies, and enhances the use of biometrics in our visas and passports.

While we support all of these efforts, we are aware that this bill also poses significant challenges to the agencies and Congress to implement new technologies and processes in very short deadlines. Congress must allocate

adequate, ongoing resources to ensure that these deadlines are met and new systems are property maintained and updated into the future. Reliance on user fees will not be adequate for this national security priority. Furthermore, if it proves impossible to meet the deadlines in this legislation, Congress must be willing to revisit them to ensure that the legitimate cross-border flow of people, commerce and goods can continue, or our economic security may be jeopardized.

Given the importance of this measure, we urge its swift passage in the Senate and signature by the President. For our part, we in the private sector pledge to work closely with Congress and the agencies to ensure swift and effective implementation of these needed reforms.

Sincerely,

American Council on International Personnel.

American Hotel & Lodging Association.

American Immigration Lawyers Association.

American Trucking Associations.

Bellingham (WA) City Council.

Bellingham/Whatcom Chamber of Commerce & Industry.

Bellingham Whatcom Economic Development Council.

Border Trade Alliance.

Canadian/American Border Trade Alliance.

Detroit Regional Chamber.

Eastman Kodak Company.

Fresh Produce Association of the Americas.

Greater El Paso Chamber of Commerce.

Greater Houston Partnership.

International Mass Retail Association.

International Trade Alliance of Spokane, WA.

National Alliance of Gateway Communities.

National Association of RV Parks & Campgrounds.

National Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association of America.

National Retail Federation.

National Tour Association.

Pacific Corridor Enterprise Council (PACE).

Plattsburgh-North Country Chamber of Commerce.

Quebec-New York Corridor Coalition.

Southeast Tourism Society.

The National Industrial Transportation League.

Travel Industry Association of America.

U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Western States Tourism Policy Council.

ALLIANCE FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE,

Washington, DC, April 11, 2002.

Hon. DIANNE FEINSTEIN,

Chair, Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism and Government Information, Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR FEINSTEIN: I write on behalf of the Alliance for International Educational and Cultural Exchange, an association of 65 American nongovernmental organizations that conduct exchange programs of all types. We wish to congratulate you and express our strong support for S. 1749, the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act.

We have worked with your staffs as the legislation has developed, and have had opportunities for input to help ensure that the bill strikes the right balance between our strong national interests in increased security and in continued openness to exchange visitors, students, and scholars from around the world. We believe you have succeeded in accomplishing that important goal.

We look forward to the passage of this legislation, and to continuing to work with you

to ensure that the United States remains fully, and safely, engaged with the world.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL MCCARRY,
Executive Director.

MARCH 8, 2002.

DEAR SENATOR: We write to urge you to cosponsor and help enact S. 1749/H.R. 3525, the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2001, and to commend Senators Feinstein, Kyl, Brownback and Kennedy for their leadership in developing this important measure. We support their compromise version.

This legislation includes constructive changes to our immigration policies that can help strengthen our nation's security. These changes fill current gaps in our immigration system and will increase our nation's intelligence capacity as well as develop layers of protection both outside and within the U.S. Among other provisions, this bill:

Provides consular and border personnel with the training, facilities and data needed to prevent the entry of people who intend to do this country harm.

Calls for vital improvements in technology to provide more timely information.

Authorizes increased funding for the Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service so that they, along with other federal agencies, can coordinate and share information needed to identify and intercept terrorists.

Calls for a study to determine the feasibility of an North American Perimeter Safety Zone. This study includes a review of the feasibility of expanding and developing pre-clearance and pre-inspections programs with protections for persons fleeing persecution.

Includes provisions for a workable entry-exit control system.

Provides for a one-year extension of the deadline for individuals crossing the border to acquire biometric border crossing cards.

S. 1749/H.R. 3525 is a bipartisan effort that merits your cosponsorship and swift passage. The House passed this measure in December. We urge the Senate to immediately take up and pass this measure as well.

Sincerely,

American Immigration Lawyers Association.

Church World Service.

Episcopal Migration Ministries.

Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society.

Immigration and Refugee Services of America.

Institute of International Law and Economic Development.

Leadership Conference for Civil Rights.

Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services.

National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials.

National Council of La Raza.

National Immigration Forum.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON

INTERNATIONAL PERSONNEL, INC.,

New York/Washington, DC, December 11, 2001.

Hon. DIANNE FEINSTEIN,

Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR FEINSTEIN: The American Council on International Personnel (ACIP) would like to thank you for your leadership in enhancing our Nation's security. ACIP believes the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2001 (S. 1749) takes appropriate measures to better screen and track foreign visitors without imposing unreasonable burdens on the mobility of international personnel so vital to our Nation's economy.

ACIP is not-for-profit organization of 300 corporate and institutional members with an interest in the global mobility of personnel.

Each of our members employs at least 500 employees worldwide; and in total our members employ millions of U.S. citizens and foreign nationals in all industries throughout the United States. ACIP sponsors seminars and producers publications aimed at educating human resource professionals on compliance with immigration laws, and works with Congress and the Executive Branch to facilitate the movement of international personnel.

ACIP has long supported the enhanced use of electronic communications and information technology to process immigration petitions and visas, assess risks, identify fraud, and speed legitimate foreign visitors across the borders. ACIP members are heavy users of the INSPASS and Visa Waiver programs. We believe that in the long run, machine-readable documents and biometric technology will make these programs even more successful. We fully support the expansion of preclearance, the integration of agency databases and the electronic transmission of visa files and passenger manifests and hope this will eventually be used to facilitate legitimate travelers as well as to apprehend those who pose a threat. Efforts to standardize our laws with neighboring countries is also a welcome step that should facilitate commerce. In addition, ACIP is authorized to maintain an Umbrella J Visa program for international trainees employed by our member companies. While it is unclear whether the Foreign Student Monitoring Program will eventually be extended to programs such as ours, ACIP would be pleased to participate in any pilot programs.

We appreciate that S. 1749 provides authorizations to implement and maintain these important programs. We look forward to your leadership in ensuring that adequate funds are appropriated to enable the agencies to carry out these missions within the ambitious timeframes. ACIP looks forward to assisting you in this important work.

Sincerely,

LYNN FRENDRY SHOTWELL,

Legal Counsel and Director
of Government Relations.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Oakland, CA, December 3, 2001.

Hon. DIANNE FEINSTEIN,

U.S. Senate, Hart Senate Office Building,

Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR FEINSTEIN: On behalf of the University of California, I am pleased to express our support for the provisions regarding student visas in The Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2001. This legislation reflects a well-crafted balance between the nation's need to enhance security with the benefits of international education.

The University of California has more than 9,000 undergraduate and graduate foreign students and approximately 23,000 foreign students in our Extension programs. We value the contributions these students, and all of our students, are making to education and research. Like you, we recognize the tremendous benefits that UC students provide to California and to our nation. International education is one of our nation's best tools for sharing democratic ideas around the world; we believe the instruction and research opportunities UC provides are helping to better shape our nation and democracy abroad.

The legislation you have introduced with Senator Kyl, Senator Kennedy, and Senator Brownback will strengthen and accelerate implementation of the foreign student tracking system (SEVIS), and will provide interim measures until that system is operational. On October 12, I wrote President Bush asking him to support your request of \$36.8 million

for SEVIS. It is my hope that Congress and the administration recognize the need to fund fully this tracking system. You may be interested to know that our campuses are already working with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to ensure the effective deployment of this system.

My colleagues and I appreciate your effort to work with us in developing language that is agreeable to the University and addresses your concerns about strengthening the student visa system. As we have stated, the University of California is ready to work with the INS and other relevant agencies in implementing this legislation. Furthermore, we hope that cooperative discussions will continue regarding the collection of the fee associated with the tracking system.

Thank you for your leadership on national security issues and your interest in working with the University of California.

Sincerely,

RICHAHD C. ATKINSON,
President.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. I note the distinguished Senator from Arizona has come to the Chamber. He is the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Technology and Terrorism and has been the driving force behind this legislation. I thank him for all his help. It has been a long road, but we are almost there, we hope. I know he wants to make some remarks at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. KYL. Madam President, Senator FEINSTEIN, and I have been working on issues relating to terrorism from the time I first came to the Senate. We have been either chairman or ranking member, respectively, of the committee ever since that time. I can think of few issues that have galvanized our attention and effort—I can't think of any that have accomplished that—as much as this legislation.

Of course, the reason is it is in response to what we found in the aftermath of September 11—specifically, how the 19 terrorists who came into the country and performed their evil deeds actually got here. What we found, through testimony before the committee, was that they had all gotten here legally with visas. When we talked to the people who granted those visas and worked in the system, many of them expressed great sorrow and disappointment that they had granted the visas. But one in particular testified that, of course, she had no choice because she had no information that would have told her she should deny the visa.

That one little story is a metaphor for what is in this legislation. If we had provided information to the people who grant visas, that would have raised a

red flag, at least with respect to some of these terrorists, that would have caused the consular offices to say, wait a minute, maybe we should not grant this visa.

I remember the testimony of one official saying, it is like the driver of the car who is going through the school zone at 15 miles per hour and a child runs out from between parked cars. You hit the child and injure that child. You feel horrible about it, but you say: There is nothing I could do about it; I was driving 15 miles an hour through the school zone, doing what I was supposed to do, and the child ran out in front of me. I could sense the degree of angst when she testified saying: Yes, we granted this visa to Mohamed Atta, but we didn't know. They could not know because we didn't have the system in place to tell them that some of these people should have been denied visas.

We also had people coming in on student visas and then they stopped going to class. This legislation that Senator FEINSTEIN has talked about closes loopholes in the existing law that permit people who mean to do us harm to come into this country and stay here without being detected. There is no question that, even if we passed this legislation, it would still be possible for a terrorist to sneak into this country and do something wrong. But if we pass this law and get it effective immediately, we can reduce substantially the probability that terrorists, such as those who came here prior to September 11, will ever be able to do that again.

That is the essence of the bill. I am not going to take the time this afternoon to go through the bill piece by piece. I will just mention a couple of features of it in very general terms to make my point.

Due to Senator FEINSTEIN's work, we found that prior to September 11, schools in the United States actively recruited foreign students because they paid a pretty high tuition to come to the schools, and the schools need money. We know that all of our schools, from the prestigious universities down to trade schools, can use extra money. So they advertise for foreign students, who come here by the hundreds of thousands. We welcome them with open arms. But Senator FEINSTEIN at one point said: Do you think we should be a little more careful about who actually gets visas? The school said: Oh, no, we need the money. That may not be exactly what they said, but that was the reason for being skeptical of any limitations that might be placed on their recruitment of these students.

So what Senator FEINSTEIN said—and I joined her in this effort—was let's craft a series of procedures that accompany the application for the student visa, the accounting for that visa to the INS and Customs and the State Department, and the confirmation back to the school that the individual

should be arriving because the student visa has been granted, and a confirmation back to the U.S. Government that the student is in fact enrolled in school, and so on—a series of procedures that make it much more likely that the students these schools recruit actually will come to the school, attend classes, and won't be involved in terrorism.

The multiple forms they used to have that INS used—the so-called I-20 form—will no longer be filled out by lots of different schools that each accept the student for attendance. All of those forms, in the past, have been either sold or shopped around in one way or another for people to come into the United States ostensibly with a proper I-20 form from a school by which they have been accepted. But, of course, it was a fraud because the student only went to 1 of the 10 schools by which he was accepted. He shopped around the other forms to friends who used them to come into the United States.

That is one of the many ways we have tightened up the law. We found that people were coming into the country from nations that are on our terrorist list, such as Syria, a state sponsor of terrorism. Even after September 11, it was into the teens—I think something like 19 students wanted to come and learn how to fly big airplanes in the United States from a country that is a state sponsor of terrorism, so designated by the State Department. Our legislation makes it much more difficult for that to happen. In fact, it puts the burden on the students to prove they are not going to be engaged in terrorism. They can still come, but they have a burden of proof there.

One of the most important things we do is coordinate information that we gather on people abroad who want to come here, whether it is the CIA, FBI, INS, State Department, or even international agencies such as Interpol, or anyone else who may have information that would cast doubt on whether an individual should be granted a visa.

All of that information will be available. It will not be put together in one database, but it is going to be accessible to the people who make the decision whether to grant a visa. The consular officer will be able to scroll down the list, and when he finds the name of the person involved, he will see whether or not there is a red flag there. It may say don't grant a visa because he is wanted for a felony. That is fairly easy. It may say there is information pertaining to this individual that can only be shared with a very limited number of people, but it has a bearing on potential terrorism, and therefore you need to back this up to your supervisor who can have access to the classified information. One way or the other, though, any information that should be available to the people who make the decisions will be made available. That is probably the central feature of this legislation. It is going to cost money.

Senator BYRD spoke before the Immigration Subcommittee this morning,

and he said: I sure hope that if we pass this bill, you will all support the appropriations necessary to fund it. We all made the commitment that we indeed would do that—that, clearly, we are going to have to have the support of the INS and the appropriators in Congress and the rest of us to ensure that once we authorize this closing of loopholes, the programs we put into place to do that will be funded properly and will be administered by the INS.

Senator BYRD raised the question about whether or not we should reform INS first. I don't think there is one of us here who doesn't think they need to reform INS. But, clearly, we cannot wait. We cannot allow terrorists to come into this country while we are trying to figure out how to reform INS. We have to ask the people at INS who work hard and try hard to begin to put into place the protections that are embodied in this legislation.

While we are also going about figuring out how to reform the INS, we cannot afford to not proceed with this bill, which would begin to close those loopholes. So I hope our colleagues will come to the floor and debate.

One of the questions was: Should we do this by unanimous consent or should we have debate on the floor? We agreed to have debate. So anybody who wants that opportunity for debate now has it. I think that after today, and perhaps Monday, if they have not come to the floor, we can conclude that in fact there is no more debate necessary on the bill and we can move to its adoption. I hope we can do that very quickly.

I encourage my colleagues who want to speak to come here and do so. If they have amendments, fine, we will consider those. We think it is pretty good without amendments. We are taking up the House-passed bill, and it would be much easier to be able to pass that bill. If there are amendments, let's see what they are. I hope we can quickly get this bill to the President. He said he wants to be able to sign it. I have personally spoken with Governor Tom Ridge, who is anxious to move forward as quickly as possible to get this done.

I think we can at least say we have done what we can do. We cannot do everything to prevent terrorism, but we know we can do some things in the Senate. I have felt pretty bad for the last several months that we have not put this into place. I have asked, have I done everything I can do to get this bill on the floor and get it started on closing the loopholes. The Senate can do something to fight this war on terrorism, and that needs to be done now. I will feel a whole lot better when we have passed this bill and sent it on to the President and he has signed it into law. I will at least know I have done everything I can do, at least with respect to these issues, to make sure we are not again struck by people we should not have allowed into this country.

TRIBUTE TO TOM ALEXANDER

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I wish to take 2 minutes of my colleagues' time on an extraneous matter, if my colleagues will permit me. We would not be able to do the work we do—I see Senator FEINSTEIN's staff and my colleagues can see my staff sitting here. LaVita and Elizabeth are people who have made it possible for us to get this legislation before the Senate.

Our staff means a great deal to those of us who work with them closely. We know to a significant extent the successes we have are due to their efforts.

Today one of my staff members is leaving my employment to go to the Department of Labor. It is our loss and Secretary Chao's gain. He has worked with me since 1994. Most staff members do not stay around that long. His name is Tom Alexander. There is not a staff member who has ever been employed by me who has worked harder, has been more dedicated, more loyal, and has been more effective on the issues that he has handled than Tom Alexander.

I have told the rest of my staff that if they want an example of who to emulate, how to act, they should think of Tom. He is the kind of person who sets the example, I said, with one caveat: Do not stay around in the evening as long as Tom does. I have told him to go home at 8 or 9 o'clock at night, and that is staying too long. Other than working too hard, Tom has been that exemplary employee who, again, makes us look good.

I will give a couple of notes about him so my colleagues have an idea of the kind of person he is.

He is a former Missouri tax prosecutor and worked in the Reagan White House and served in the first Bush administration Labor Department.

He also previously served on the legislative staff of Representative JIM MCCRERY. I talked with Representative MCCRERY before I offered Tom the job in my office. JIM recommended him highly and, as a result, I was able to hire him.

He is married to Patricia. They have a son born last year, Shane. Tom also has a 14-year-old son, of whom I know he is very proud, a sophomore in high school.

As I said, he has served on my staff since 1994 primarily—that, by the way, is January 1994—primarily working on health care matters. He has also served as my legislative director for the last year or so. He has worked on issues dealing with emergency medical treatment, EMTALA, Medicare private contracting, Patients' Bill of Rights, IHS off-reservation reimbursement issues for Native Americans, antitrust, antigay rule, HMOs, and the teacher tax credit—a variety of issues that are important to the people of Arizona and have resulted in good policies for all of the people of the United States.

It is very rare I come to this Chamber to speak about an employee, but Tom Alexander is special, and I hope by doing so, it will allow folks who are

not necessarily familiar with the staff of Senators to get just a little bit of an appreciation as to how much these people mean to us, how important they are in representing all Americans. They are what allow us to make the policies and do the work we do.

From the bottom of my heart, I thank Tom Alexander for his service on behalf of the people of Arizona and the United States and service in my office. Thank you, Tom.

Mr. President, I yield to Senator FEINSTEIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California is recognized.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I thank Senator KYL for those remarks. One of the great treats of my tenure in the Senate, I guess now 9½ years, has been to work with him. I do not think we have ever had a cross word between us. It has been a wonderful working relationship. I am very grateful for it. When we can work across the aisle the way we have worked, we can be much more productive. So I thank the Senator from Arizona for his work. He is a great ranking member. He was a great chairman of the committee. I have enjoyed it thoroughly. I thank him for his work on this bill. I also thank his staff.

I wish to comment about my staff also. She is LaVita Strickland sitting to my right. She is a Judiciary counsel. She is very mild mannered, but she has been very tenacious in the pursuit of the consideration of this bill and has become very forceful. LaVita is enormously talented. I am very proud of her. I thank her for many hours of hard work. I think we have a good product. Thank you very much, LaVita.

I see the Senator from Kansas, the ranking member of the Immigration Subcommittee, has come to the Chamber. I wish to turn this over to him and also thank him for his cooperation. Senator KYL and I sat down with Senators KENNEDY and BROWNBACK and had some good discussions and were able to put this together. Our respective staffs followed up.

I am very grateful to him for his cooperation and leadership as well.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, might I acknowledge Senator FEINSTEIN. She has talked about our cooperation and working together. I share the pleasure she has had in that relationship. There is nobody I have worked closer with in the Senate, Republican or Democrat, than Senator FEINSTEIN. It has not only been a good experience but has produced good results, such as this legislation.

Since she mentioned LaVita Strickland, I will mention Elizabeth Maier of my staff. Elizabeth is one of the experts on immigration in the Senate. Working with Senator BROWNBACK's staff and Senator KENNEDY's staff, those four staff people, working together in a bipartisan manner, might

suggest to Senators how we can work together in the future. I appreciate the work all of them did. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas, Mr. BROWNBACK, is recognized.

Mr. BROWNBACK. I thank the Chair. Mr. President, I thank my colleagues for putting this bill forward. I particularly thank Senators KENNEDY, FEINSTEIN, and KYL for their great work and leadership on this legislation.

I am delighted that we have this broad bipartisan bill to deal with a serious security issue in this country. I am hopeful we will pass this in short order so we can provide better border security for our Nation. It is a delight to be with them in the Chamber and with my staff, David Neal, who has worked so hard on getting this legislation to the point where we can consider it and hopefully pass it.

The House has acted. The President wants it. We can act in short order and provide greater security at our borders. I thank my colleagues for their leadership and all they have done on this particular bill.

Mr. President, this really is a time of trial for our Nation. Those were horrific acts on September 11 of last fall. We were shocked, and this Nation went into a situation of prosecuting the war on terrorism and building up our defenses at home at the same time. This bill is a key component of building those defenses at home.

Senators FEINSTEIN, KENNEDY, KYL, and myself have worked on the bill. We have to make sure we are secure at home. We have to make sure the people who come into the United States seek to not do us harm but to do us good.

We have millions of border crossings each year. The number I have seen is about 250 million total legal border crossings into the United States each year of people who are not U.S. citizens.

Out of that, we are looking for a handful that seek to do us harm. We have to be able to be very smart about this and very targeted about this in stopping them. We literally are looking for a needle in a haystack.

I talked previously about it being a needle in a haystack. This literally is a needle in a haystack.

On September 11, we fell victim to evil of such incomprehensible barbarism we did not see it coming. Confronted with the unthinkable, we find our Nation now being tested. Do we have the ingenuity to defend ourselves from this evil? What protections will we take to safeguard our people and our way of life? Can we thwart terrorism without compromising the freedoms and values that make us strong?

That is the balance Senator KENNEDY, Senator FEINSTEIN, Senator KYL, and myself really sought to try to achieve in this legislation, that balance of protection and safeguarding the freedoms that are America.

I have no doubt we are up to this task. President Bush and the dedicated

men and women of the Armed Forces, of law enforcement, and of public service diligently fight the good and noble fight. To all of these people we are very grateful.

I commend the administration for everything it has done and is doing to safeguard our great Nation. However, September 11 has shaken the public's confidence in the laws and institutions that guard our borders. There are nagging concerns about whether our Government is fully prepared to intercept and prevent terrorists as they seek to cross our borders. That is why last fall my distinguished colleagues, Senator KENNEDY, Senator KYL, Senator FEINSTEIN, and I, combined our efforts to craft legislation that would close the security gaps in our immigration system and make needed reform to our visa practices.

We assembled the legislation before us, the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002, to address several critical weaknesses in our border security. Let me underscore this point: Our legislation does not make desirable changes to our law and practices; It makes essential changes. It makes essential changes that we need not now do; we needed them yesterday.

The importance of doing such now is critical. We should have done it yesterday, but now is the time we can finally do it. These are not desirable; they are essential. We do not need them today. We needed them yesterday. We have to get this done.

The provisions in this legislation are not created out of hurried or rash deliberation. Far from it. The border security bill was carefully vetted with our colleagues in the Senate before its introduction last November, and it was carefully manipulated and worked in bicameral negotiations before its passage by the House last December. There were lots of negotiations, discussions, and people from whom we solicited input on what we should be doing.

This legislation has widespread support in the Senate, including the majority leader, the minority leader, the chairman and ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, the chairman and ranking member of the Immigration Subcommittee, and the chairman and ranking member of the Technology and Terrorism Subcommittee.

This legislation has ringing endorsements from a wide array of interests in the public, including family groups, business groups, law enforcement and academic institutions. We have extensively consulted experts from both within the executive branch and outside it. In short, we have utilized the insights of the affected agencies and the affected public. Even though the legislation may contain some tough provisions, the people and entities affected by this legislation see the wisdom in it.

This bill has broad bipartisan support for it carefully balances all the competing interests in the immigration equation. Our Nation receives millions

of foreign nationals each year, persons who come to the United States to visit family, to do business, to tour our sites, to study and to learn. Most of these people enter lawfully. They are our relatives, our friends, and our business partners. They are good for our economy and a witness to our democracy and our way of life. They become our ambassadors of goodwill to their own countries.

We do not want terrorists to shut our doors to the people we want to visit. At the same time, we must take intelligent measures to keep out the small fraction of people who mean us harm. This legislation requires such measures and makes them possible.

The terrorists of September 11 exploited our lack of information and governmental coordination. The border security bill recognizes that the war on terrorism is, in large part, a war of information. To be successful, we must improve our ability to collect, compile, and utilize information critical to our safety and our national security. This bill, therefore, requires that the agencies tasked with screening visa applications and applicants for admission to the United States, namely the Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, be provided with law enforcement and intelligence information necessary for them to identify terrorists.

By directing better coordination and access, this legislation will bring together the agencies that have the information and others that need it, making prompt and effective information sharing between those agencies a reality.

Of course, to the degree we can realistically do so, we should seek to intercept terrorists well before they reach our borders. We must, therefore, consider security measures to be placed not only at domestic ports of entry but also at foreign ports of departure. To that end, this legislation directs the State Department and the Service to examine, expand, and enhance screening procedures to take place outside the United States, such as preinspection and preclearance. It also requires international air carriers to transmit passenger manifests for prearrival review by the Service.

Further, it eliminates the 45-minute statutory limit on airport inspections which compromises the Service's ability to screen arriving flights properly.

Finally, this bill requires these agencies to work with Canada and Mexico to create a collaborative North American security perimeter, and this is a point that I want to emphasize, as some of my colleagues have already. We need to extend the perimeters of our borders in this country to include Canada and Mexico.

I was with the Attorney General last spring, in March of last year, before September 11, at the El Paso INS detention facility. At that detention facility were people who had tried to come across our borders illegally.

There were people there from 59 different countries, many of whom had come in through Central America, some places in South America, had taken land transportation up through Central America, through Mexico, to our borders. We need to extend that perimeter to include Canada and Mexico and work closely and cooperatively with them to be able to stop these people when they are in the process of trying to enter illegally into the United States.

While this legislation mandates certain technological improvements, it does not ignore the human element in the security equation. This bill requires that terrorist lookout committees be instituted at every consular post and the consular offices be given special training for identifying would-be terrorists. It also provides special training to Border Patrol agents, inspectors, and Foreign Service officers to better identify terrorists and security threats to the United States.

This legislation considers certain classes of aliens that raise security concerns for our country, nationals from states that sponsor terrorism and foreign students from those countries. This bill expressly prohibits the State Department from issuing a non-immigration visa to any alien from a country that sponsors terrorism until it has been determined that the alien does not pose a security threat to the safety or national security of the United States.

As for students, this legislation fills data and reporting gaps in our foreign student programs by requiring the Service to electronically monitor every stage in the student visa process. It also requires the school to report a foreign student's failure to enroll, and the Service to monitor a school's compliance with this reporting requirement.

We certainly should be careful not to compromise our values or our economy in this border security measure. However, we must take intelligent steps to enhance the security of our borders, and we must do so now.

This legislation, which was already urgently needed when it was introduced and put forward last fall, does just what I have articulated and does so without compromising our values or our economy. I certainly will urge the swift passage of this critical legislation.

I inform Members we held a hearing this morning on this piece of legislation. We had an expert from the American Immigration Lawyers Association, Miss Kathleen Cambell Walker, who went through the various provisions of the bill and her strong support for it. She noted a couple of key things I will pass on to Members. She felt it was critical to put the increased funding for inspectors into the Immigration and Naturalization Service. It is good what we are doing. She supports the legislation and thinks it is the right thing to do, but we need more inspectors to enforce it, not just Border Pa-

trol but inspectors to make sure the laws are followed.

Senator BYRD appeared before our committee after her and testified about his desire to adequately fund this task, his desire to do it last fall, and the need to be able to do that now. Within the President's budget is \$742 million to help fund the enhanced border security measure.

The committee, in our deliberations, from the information we received from the Department of Justice, said this would take about \$3.1 billion for total implementation, about \$1.13 billion this year for the initial first year implementation, to give Members some idea of the cost we are talking about. Over half, two-thirds, of the cost for this year's implementation is already built into the Bush budget. That is an important step we are taking to get the money needed to help enhance this legislation and get it passed.

We have to have this information sharing. We have talked about it, but the key point I make is currently we collect information from a number of different sources. INS has information, CIA has information, DIA, the FBI has information. They are mostly in stovepipes. We have to get the information shared when we are looking for the needle in the haystack, this bad person who seeks to come into our country and do harm, among the millions who seek to come to our country and do good. We need to know this of somebody desiring ill toward the United States so we will be able to get at them. That information sharing is critical.

We need to have resources in the system to make sure if we put in biometric cards we have biometric readers at the borders, equipment that can read that. That funding will be critical to this legislation.

Down the road, we are going to have to consider reorganization of the INS. Bills are pending in the House to do that. We are working on one now in the Senate. We should not wait on that reorganization before we do the border security enhancement. It is important we do this border security enhancement now. The reorganization of the INS will take some time. We needed this legislation yesterday, last year. We should not wait on that to hold up this piece of legislation.

I discussed the preinspection and the passenger manifest list, the student program. We get a number of foreign students in the United States. It is important we have them. We have to have better tracking of the foreign students. It is reported in the committee that two involved in September 11 were here on student visas. They did not report to their student sites. We need better monitoring of foreign students. We can head some of this off in the future if we monitor foreign students.

We have other provisions but those are the most important. We need to pass this bill. We should not take more than, I hope, a day or two to get it de-

bated and consider any amendments, to get this passed and to the President. The House has acted. It has passed this measure. We need to act and get it to the President to secure our borders.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah is recognized.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today in strong support of the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2001, of which I am an original cosponsor. I am relieved that the Senate is finally considering this bill, which the House has passed not once, but twice, and has the strong support of President Bush.

With the passage of the USA Patriot Act, Congress resolved some of the ambiguities in the Immigration and Nationality Act as it related to the admission and deportation of terrorists. We also provided the Attorney General the power to detain suspected terrorists before they could do further harm. The changes to the law were very necessary, but more must be done.

The Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2001 closes additional loopholes in our immigration law, procedure, and practice that have in the past provided terrorists access to our country. First, it strengthens our initial line of defense—the borders and our embassies abroad—by providing additional staff and training. Moreover, it breaks down some of the barriers that have prevented a comprehensive data sharing operation between intelligence agencies, law enforcement, the State Department, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service and compels the use of biometric technology to enhance our ability to confirm the identity of those seeking admission into our country.

Second, it restricts the issuance of nonimmigrant visas to nationals of countries that sponsor terrorism by requiring that our government first conclude that the admission of that person poses no safety or national security threat to the United States. And it repeals that provision of the law compelling a 45-minute clearance time for arriving aliens at our ports of entry, which has, to date, handcuffed the INS's ability to properly screen all incoming travelers.

Finally, it solves some of the problems with our foreign student program. The bill provides for increased data collection from students so we can know more precisely who they are and where they will reside while in the United States. Also, under this bill, the State Department must now confirm that the student has been admitted to a qualified educational institution before it can issue any student visa, and the schools themselves will be placed under the affirmative obligation of reporting, every single term, those who fail to attend. Finally, the bill requires the INS to periodically review the educational institutions and other entities authorized to enroll or sponsor foreign students to determine whether they

are complying with prescribed reporting requirements.

This bill deserves our support. The House of Representatives moved quickly on its passage last December and, again, last month. They recognized the need for its provisions. Likewise we should move, and move quickly, to send this bill to the President for his signature. We can delay no longer. The principal parties, and I commend them, Senators BROWBACK, KYL, KENNEDY, and FEINSTEIN and their staffs deserve a tremendous amount of credit for the many hours of discussion, meetings, and negotiations which have led to the end result. This bill has the support of our government, the State and Justice Departments, and represents a very common-sense approach to further immigration reform. Thankfully, many of you agree, as evidenced by the nearly 60 cosponsors to the original bill. I am confident, then, that the Senate will pass this profoundly significant legislation and I look forward to that result.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DAYTON). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, we have had a good presentation from our colleagues on the issue of border security that has had several hours. I am enormously grateful for the presentation of my friend and colleague, Senator FEINSTEIN, and also Senator BROWBACK, Senator KYL, and the thoroughness of their presentations. During the course of the day, since we have been considering this bill, we have been responding to a number of questions that have been brought up.

For all intents and purposes, I don't know another of our colleagues wanting to speak. I don't intend to foreclose that possibility, but I think we were prepared to consider amendments this afternoon. We understood, as the majority leader indicated, there would not be any votes, but we were hopeful at least that we would be able to consider some amendments and set those aside and at least have the opportunity to review them this afternoon and put them in the RECORD so our colleagues could examine them on Monday next. But we will look forward, when we resume this discussion on Monday, to considering other amendments. We invite colleagues, if they have them and if they would be good enough, to share those amendments with myself or the other principal sponsors. We will do the best we can to respond to them, and those who are related we may be willing to accept. We will consider them and indicate to Members if they are acceptable and, if not, why they are not.

We are thankful to the leaders for their cooperation in arranging for us to

be able to bring this matter before the Senate. I will not repeat at this time why there is a sense of urgency about it. I think that case has been well made.

Earlier today, we had a good hearing on this subject matter and we received additional support for this measure, for which we are very grateful. So I think it represents our best judgment on a matter that we consider to be important to the security of our country. I hope we will be able to dispose of this legislation in the early part of next week.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, is there an order for business following the consideration of the pending legislation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is not. We are on the border security bill.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period for morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I am once again before the Senate because of the situation regarding the ANWR amendment which will be presented to the Senate next week. We are not on the energy bill now. I have spoken briefly twice this week on energy and its relationship to the possible development of the 1.5 million acres on the Arctic Plain. We call it the 1002 area. Some people call it ANWR.

ANWR is the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. During the period I was in the Interior Department in the sixties, the Arctic National Wildlife Range was created. That range was 9 million acres. It specifically provided that oil and gas leasing under stipulations to protect the fish and wildlife could proceed in that 9 million acres.

The area that is now within the 1002 area was a portion of that 9 million acres. I have a chart to show that. It is a very interesting history. In the original area of the 9 million acres, there is the coastal plain of the 1002 area which is an area set aside by an amendment offered by Senators Jackson and Tsongas. I will talk about that later. It is 1.5 million acres. The remainder of that original Arctic wildlife range is now totally wilderness.

In 1980, there was an addition to the wildlife area in the Arctic. It is refuge, but it is not wilderness. So there are now, because of the act of 1980, the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, 19 million acres in this

Arctic area. It is, in fact, the Arctic wildlife refuge. The part that is not refuge yet is the 1002 area which is specifically, because of the Jackson-Tsongas amendment, available for oil and gas leasing following that basic act.

I have to confess to the Senate and to anyone who might be interested in watching this presentation, I have not been sleeping well lately. I have spent almost 34 years in the Senate, and I remember only one other night that I did not sleep, and that was with regard to the time recently when a very great and dear friend of mine passed away, and I was chiding myself because I had not seen enough of him and found I did not sleep.

Since I have been back from the trip to the Asian regions of the Pacific with my great friend, Senator INOUE, during the last recess, I have been trying to concentrate on the subject of the possible oil and gas development in Alaska, not only the oil potential of the 1002 area but also the Alaska natural gas pipeline.

At the time that oil was discovered in 1968 in the great Prudhoe Bay area, which is on State lands and did not require Federal permission to start oil was discovered there in enormous quantities. At the time of the discovery, the wells came in somewhere around 500,000 to 1 million barrels a day.

The great environmental organizations—I call them the radical environmental organizations—opposed the building of the Alaska oil pipeline. As a matter of fact, that pipeline was delayed for over 4 years by litigation brought by these radical groups trying to prove everything from we were going to kill the caribou to we were going to destroy the area. They have alleged since that time that this area which we call the 1002 area is wilderness.

Wilderness is a word of art in our State because we have more wilderness in our State than all the rest of the United States put together. This area that was set up in the fifties by the Secretary of the Interior and then approved by President Eisenhower was originally set up at the request of the Fairbanks Women's Garden Club. Fairbanks was my first home in Alaska, and that area was set aside in response to their request that there be some area designated in which the interests of the fish and wildlife of the Arctic area would be protected, but they specifically—specifically—excepted from that protection the concept of oil and gas leasing subject to consideration of stipulations that would, in fact, be required to protect fish and wildlife should there be oil and gas development.

Prudhoe Bay is in the area of State lands, and this is Federal land. As the President realized at the time we obtained statehood, we obtained the right to select lands. All other States of the Union had the right on public lands to take sections 16 and 36 out of every

township. They selected those lands as they were surveyed.

With an area such as Alaska, which is one-fifth the size of all the United States, 20 percent of all the lands of the United States and half of the Federal lands are in the State of Alaska. We determined we could not wait for surveying and asked Congress, and did receive, the right to select lands which were then to be surveyed out—not the whole State to be surveyed but our selection to be surveyed out.

Subsequently, our native people received in 1971 the right to, again, select lands to satisfy their settlement of the Alaska Native land claims in the Settlement Act of 1971 of some 40 million acres outright, and additional areas were represented by their traditional burial grounds and traditional lands. So it adds up to about 45 million acres that the Alaska Natives selected.

We are in the process now of trying to relate all of this to the American public so they will ask their Senators to support what we want to do, and that is to open this 1002 area now—as it was committed to us in 1980 would be done—to oil and gas exploration and development.

To get this all into context, this chart shows our State of Alaska imposed upon the United States using the same scale. Normally, when one looks at the State of Alaska at the top of the North American maps, they see Alaska just a little place up at the top where people think that has to be a small place.

Actually, it goes from the east coast to almost the west coast and almost from Duluth down into the middle of Texas. It is a concept of space that most people do not realize, almost three times the size of Texas. My old friend, Senator Tower from Texas, used to say he was afraid we might iron the place out and it would be as big as the whole country because there are a lot of mountains up there.

This is a route of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline which was the subject of action by the Senate in 1968. This is the ANWR outline with the 1002 area in green, and the area we seek to develop is right up there. Two thousand acres out of the 1.5 million acres will be developed according to the bill passed by the House authorizing us to proceed with oil and gas exploration in ANWR.

The problem I have been talking about all week is we face a different circumstance than we did in 1973 when we sought to get the oil and gas pipeline completed. It had been, as I said, subject to litigation for a series of years and we determined we had to get legislative authorization to proceed. My great and good friend and mentor, Senator Jackson of Washington, was the chairman of the Senate Interior and Indian Affairs Committee, and he was the author of the Right of Way Act to amend the rights of way provisions to cross Federal lands for utilities and pipelines. We encouraged him to include a provision to authorize the con-

struction of the oil and gas pipeline, and to permit its immediate initiation. During that period of time, as a matter of fact, Senator Jackson sent out a letter—and I will have that put on everyone's desk on Monday. It was signed by himself and Senator Hatfield—urging that the views expressed by these extreme radical environmentalists be ignored because of the great necessity to have that oil because it was a matter of national security.

This is a poster of General Eisenhower back during World War II where he called attention to the Petroleum Industry War Council. There were some people leaving their work in the oil fields and enlisting in the Army, and General Eisenhower, to his great credit, sent this message:

Your work is vital to victory . . . Our ships . . . Our planes . . . Our tanks must have oil.

He was then the supreme commander of our expeditionary force and he said, "Stick to your job. Oil is ammunition."

We are at war again, and the same radical environmentalists are now opposing us moving out into another area of Alaska to explore for oil and gas. It is within this 1002 area.

In 1980, I had long and serious discussions with two great Senators. This is the photo taken of Senator Jackson, Senator Tsongas, and myself, standing outside in the hall, discussing the amendment that had been agreed to, that I agreed to support, that my colleague opposed, in order to settle the dispute over the Alaskan National Interest Conservation Lands Act. That 1002 provision was authored by these two Senators.

As I said last week, God would that they would still be alive. We would not be having these arguments because they were men of their word. They gave us their commitment. My State, my colleague and I, had opposed the Alaskan National Interest Conservation Lands Act because of the original provisions in the House bill that would have prohibited oil and gas development in the 1002 area. They crafted the amendment that gave us the chance to proceed to develop oil and gas in that area, provided there was an environmental impact statement filed, approved by the Secretary of Interior and the President which then had to be approved by Congress, which then had the job of authorizing proceeding with oil and gas development in that area.

It was 1980 that we received that commitment. At the time of that commitment, we thought this would proceed in a year or two. As a matter of fact, the first environmental impact statement was made during the first Reagan administration. President Reagan asked Congress to approve it. Congress did not act. Then they ordered another environmental impact statement, and the President asked Congress to approve it. It did not. Subsequently, during the Clinton administration, Congress initiated two acts, primarily at my request, to approve an

environmental impact statement and direct the administration to commence oil and gas leasing activity in this area. President Clinton vetoed those bills.

So we are now, 21 or 22 years later, based on the act of 1980, still trying to see that the commitment made to Alaska, as part of the condition for withdrawing almost 100 million acres of Alaska—which, incidentally, came ahead of the State selections, ahead of the Native selections. The only concession we could get out of the whole situation that made any sense was the 1002 area, which we knew was our future.

I was just home to Alaska twice in the last 2 weeks, and I have to report that my State is in dire trouble. Our timber mills have been closed down. Our pulp mills are closed down. All our major mines are closed down. There is no wildcat oil and gas activity in our State at all. Even the number of cruise ships that come to Alaska has been limited now by action of the Federal Government.

Our future is still in resources. Half of the coal of the United States is in Alaska. None of it can be reached because of an act of Congress. That act of Congress provided that in order to have the right to develop the coal of Alaska, an operator would have to restore the natural contour. Well, that coal is found in areas of ice lenses and extreme cover of ice and water. Obviously, when coal is strip-mined, there is a hole. The original contour cannot be restored.

That provision was added to a bill one day, over my great objection, and has prevented the development of any new coal mines in Alaska since that time.

Our oil is in the Arctic. It is not only in our State. We have the one in Canada, too. If we look at the map of the Arctic of the world, that is where most of the oil is, up near the Arctic Circle and above the Arctic Circle. We have the vast areas where oil in tremendous quantities has been found.

We believe within the area covered by 1002—I did not mention that was a 7-year fight; from 1973 to 1980 we fought to try to preserve the right to develop this area. But this is a historic oil and gas activity in the Canadian area.

This is adjacent to us. Our wells are in the Prudhoe Bay area, very few of them. These are the Canadian oil wells all over in this area, including the area of the Porcupine caribou herd. The Porcupine caribou herd is a Canadian herd. It is not an Alaskan herd. It comes into Alaska once a year, most of the time, and comes up during the calving period. It is not during the mating period but the calving period. The calves have been dropped up in this area, not in the 1002 area but in the area along the plain. There have been sometimes when they have gone into the 1002 area and there have also been times in recent years they have not come at all. One of the reasons for that is the path the caribou wanders

through Canada. In Canada, caribou is not a game animal; it is a domestic animal. They can harvest as many as they want. These caribou can be harvested in Canada. The numbers are going down, no question, but not because of interference on our slope.

To the contrary, the central caribou herd—around the land of the pipeline—has increased in size and is almost four to five times in number as before. The western caribou herd is not migrating anymore and is out toward Wainwright, AK. This map shows the withdrawal areas I mentioned. The areas are in the withdrawal land before the State of Alaska was granted statehood and before the Natives got their land. These lands were set aside in 1980 by an act of Congress. One of the conditions in our favor was that we can explore that little area up there in the 1002 area.

The western herd of caribou is out here. They could not migrate anymore. The central caribou herd has increased enormously, so has the western. It is the Porcupine herd that is reduced in numbers, but there is no oil and gas activity now that has caused that. We keep hearing we caused that, but there is no oil and gas activity there. That is caused by hunting and by predators. We now do not have any control over the wolves. Those caribou travel thousands of miles to go to the Arctic area to drop their calves. They are, most of them, pregnant female caribou and are easily killed by wolves. The same people who are trying to prohibit us from oil and gas activity bring on the problems of trying to find some way to reduce the predators that are killing the Porcupine herd.

In my time in the Senate, I have taken literally 100 Senators to the North Slope to show them this area. Those are the caribou that do come to the oil and gas area. This is the central caribou herd. I don't care if it is winter or summer, you will find them there. In fact, when we finished the oil pipeline, the university developed a new type of cover for the tundra, and it happens to be a very great favorite of the caribou. We have the oil industry replant that whole area with the new vegetation. It is tremendous food for them.

In passing, it is not just caribou that like the pipeline. The pipeline is like a paved highway. Did you know oil coming from the ground in Alaska is hot? If you go near the pipeline, you are walking on a nice, warm sidewalk. The bears like it. We have great fondness for our wildlife. Alaskans go out of their way to make sure industrial activity does not harm our fish and wildlife.

Returning to the 1980 act, if you want my history lesson for the day, when I was assistant leader, I sat here night after night and listened to the history lessons, as I call them, of the distinguished President pro tempore, Senator BYRD, chairman of our committee. I wish God had given me the prodigious

memory he has. I don't have that kind of memory, but I like history lessons and I am trying to give one now.

In 1978, a year I was up for reelection, we had this act before us, the Alaska National and Lands Conservation Act. In 1978, just before the election, that bill had been brought out of conference and I had agreed to support it. My colleague was opposed to it. At the very last minute, Senator Gravel objected to that bill proceeding until the bill itself was read. An adjournment resolution had already been entered so, in effect, that request killed the bill.

Following that, I might add, I went back home to try to start getting ready again for consideration of this bill, and riding with my wife and five other people in a chartered jet we crashed going into Anchorage. My wife Ann was killed and all the passengers, other than myself and one other passenger, were killed. Those people killed were the head of what we called the Citizens for Management of Alaska Land. We were trying to raise funds to, once again, present our position to the Congress in the period of 1979 and 1980.

By 1980 we had developed this bill after long arguments and meetings with my great friends, Senator Jackson and Senator Tsongas. Senator Jackson was chairman at the time. Section 1002, the Jackson-Tsongas amendment started with:

The purpose of this section is to provide for a comprehensive and continuing inventory and assessment of the fish and wildlife resources of the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge; an analysis of the impacts of oil and gas exploration, development, and production, and to authorize exploratory activity within the coastal plain in a manner that avoids significant adverse effects on the fish and wildlife and other resources.

Those conditions were met. Two environmental impacts were followed. There was a period of seismic activity that went on in the 1980s. We all know the largest reservoir that could contain oil or gas on the North American continent is beneath the 1002 area. There is no question about that. That is a scientific fact.

When we get to the period of time when we try to look at this development, we are often told you can proceed without this. This is, again, now moving over to the Prudhoe Bay oil fields, not just one but several now. This is Kuparuk, further to the west, Prudhoe Bay, and the Sourdough Oil field, a small field adjacent to ANWR. We have within the 1002 area the village of Kaktovik. They have lands that belong to the Natives, but by order of the administration at the time they got the title to those lands, they were prohibited from drilling on the lands. They said they had to wait until the Congress authorized drilling on the Coastal Plain. So if we pass this bill, they, too, will have the right to proceed to determine their own rights.

The oil pipeline goes now from Valdez to Prudhoe Bay. This is the Wainwright area, which is the area of

the caribou of the western herd. This is the size of ANWR. It is equal, the refuge itself, to South Carolina. We are not talking about a small piece of land. But the proposed development area in this 1002 area, 1.5 million acres, of 2,000 acres is 3.13 square miles from a State that has 565,000 square miles.

We are at wit's end. That is why this Senator is losing some sleep. That 2,000 acres is roughly the size of Dulles Airport. That is what this bill limits us to use. We cannot use more than 2,000 acres of the 1.5 million acres set aside in the Oil and Gas Exploration Act. It is not wilderness.

I will discuss later the newspapers that keep talking about the wilderness area of ANWR. They are talking about the wilderness area of ANWR where there is no oil and gas activity proposed at all. None at all. I believe one of the great problems we have is to try to deal with the subject without a full explanation. The difficulty that I have right now is in trying to orient myself to the bill. We will file an amendment next week—there has been a lot of gossip about this so I might as well get down to talking about it on the record.

Yes, this Senator has been talking to people involved in the steel business, to the steelworkers, to other labor unions, and I have been talking to a great community of this Nation, the Jewish community. All have an interest in the development of this area.

I have also been talking to people who are concerned about the Alaskan natural gas line. I will be talking about that soon, too.

I thank the Chair for his courtesy on this Friday afternoon. If I don't get this out of me, I won't sleep tonight either.

One of the great problems we have been facing is the battles with the press, so let's start with that. Let's start with our own Washington paper. In the past, in 1987 and 1989, this newspaper argued in favor of proceeding with exploration on the Arctic coast. It said:

... But that part of the Arctic coast is one of the bleakest, most remote places on this continent, and there is hardly any other place where drilling would have less impact on the surrounding life. . . .

... That oil could help ease the country's transition to lower oil supplies and . . . reduce its dependence on uncertain imports. Congress would be right to go ahead and, with all the conditions and environmental precautions that apply to Prudhoe Bay, see what's under the refuge's tundra. . . .

In 1989 it said:

... But if less is to be produced here in the United States, more will have to come from other countries. The effect will be to move oil spills to other shores. As a policy to protect the global environment, that's not very helpful. . . .

... The lesson that conventional wisdom seems to be drawing—that the country should produce less and turn to even greater imports—is exactly wrong.

What do we see now? December 25, 2001—nice Christmas present for somebody:

Gov. Bush has promised to make energy policy an early priority of his administration. If he wants to push ahead with opening the plain as part of that, he'll have to show that he values conservation as well as finding new sources of supply. He'll also have to make the case that in the long run, the oil to be gained is worth the potential damage to this unique, wild and biologically vital ecosystem. That strikes us as a hard case to make.

They made the case in 1987. They made the case in 1989. They are saying George Bush should make it now. Where is the consistency of the Washington Post? What has changed in the Washington Post? The management? They haven't changed any science. They haven't produced any science.

Now, in February they said:

Is there an energy crisis, and if so, what kind? What part of the problem can the market take care of, and what must Government do? What's the right goal when it comes to dependence on overseas sources?

America cannot drill its way out of ties to the world oil market. There may be an emotional appeal to the notion of American energy for the American consumer and a national security argument for reducing the share that imports hold. But the most generous estimates of potential production from the Alaska refuge amount to only a fraction of current imports.

That is wrong. They belie the fact that Iraq is currently threatening to withhold exports to us—or really to the international food program that we buy from. In fact, our oil will produce as much as a 30 years' supply from Iraq.

Today Iraq sends to every suicide bomber's family \$25,000 in cash. If we can believe the reports we got yesterday, even the Saudis have a fund now to pay the costs of education and maintenance for the children of suicide bombers. From where is that money coming? It is coming from the United States.

Had Congress listened to President Reagan, had President Clinton not vetoed the bill, we would be producing oil from that area now.

At the height of the Persian Gulf war, 2.1 million barrels of oil a day came down from the Alaska oil pipeline. When I was home last week, it was 950,000 barrels. Meanwhile, we are now importing over 1 million barrels a day from Iraq—at least we were until he shut it off.

There is no consistency in these national newspapers when they do this. Why should one generation act on the recommendation in 1987 and 1989 and another one be told now that is all wrong? There ought to be some kind of integrity in the Washington Post.

The New York Times—an interesting thing, if you follow this. I am not going to do it, follow the transition. When one of these papers changes its mind, the other one changes its mind. This is the New York Times. Then in 1987, 1988, 1989, the same thing.

Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge . . . the most promising untapped source of oil in North America.

. . . A decade ago, precautions in the design and construction of the 1,000-mile-long

Alaska pipeline saved the land from serious damage. If oil companies, government agencies and environmentalists approach the development of the refuge with comparable care, disaster should be avoidable.

In 1988 they say the same thing:

. . . the total acreage affected by development represents only a fraction of 1 percent of the North Slope wilderness.

Again, they call it wilderness. It is not wilderness.

. . . But it is hard to see why absolutely pristine preservation of this remote wilderness should take precedence over the nation's energy needs.

That is the issue today. Should a small group of radical environmentalists block the United States from obtaining another source of oil to lead us toward total dependence on foreign sources? At the time of the oil embargo in the 1973 area, we imported about 35 percent of our oil. Today we are approaching 60 percent. Now they turn around on us, from having supported us through the whole series—1987, 1988, 1989.

New York Times, 1989:

. . . Alaskan oil is too valuable to leave in the ground.

. . . The single most promising source of oil in America lies on the north coast of Alaska, a few hundred miles east of the big fields at Prudhoe Bay.

. . . Washington can't afford . . . to treat the accident as a reason for fencing off what may be the last great oilfield in the nation.

Now they attack my colleague, saying he is wrong in his estimates. They are also saying:

The country needs a rational energy strategy . . . but the first step in that strategy should not be to start punching holes in the Arctic Refuge.

What happened to the New York Times? Change of management? Yes, another change of management. Maybe they hired one of the radical environmentalists, for all I know. But that is not a national newspaper that deserves any credibility. As far as I am concerned, I have written them off. How can you believe them one year and have them turn around and not tell you what they said before, in 1987, 1988, 1989, is wrong? They didn't even recognize in their own editorials that they had taken those positions so the new young people, reading their paper, don't know about that unless some of us call them to task.

Where was the editorial board that was involved in 1987, 1988, and 1989, when this editorial board of the New York Times took a diametrically opposite position? That is not a national paper anymore, as far as I am concerned. It is unworthy of credibility. Beyond that, I might have some long statements about them next week.

Mr. President, I don't want to keep you too long, but I do want the world to know that, starting next week, we are going to be on this bill for a long time. When that bill goes in, I am told the leadership perseveres with their attitude—which was not Senator Mike Mansfield's attitude, it was not Senator Jackson's attitude.

In 1973, there we had the oil pipeline amendment up—conscious of what President Eisenhower had said, conscious of the approach that all of us had taken up to that time, that oil and the availability of oil to this country is a matter of national security as well as economic security. The leadership now says we must have 60 votes—or we should not even bring up the amendment.

I want leadership to know that I don't know that I have 60 votes, and neither does Senator MURKOWSKI. We are going to bring up the amendment and we are going to debate it until we have 60 votes—until we have 60 votes or unless they can get the votes to table our amendment. There is a possibility that could happen.

But I want you to know that every steelworker in the country is going to know who denied them their legacy fund. Every coal worker who is going to fall short of the money on their funds under the act of 1992 will know who did that to them.

Every member of the Jewish community who now supports the development of ANWR is going to know who denied them what they need. Part of this law extends the right of Israel to receive a portion of the output of the Alaska oil pipeline in the event it is denied oil by its neighbors. Most people do not know that. Years ago that was enacted. It must be renewed now. Our amendment renews that.

We support entirely the freedom of Israel. Our State insisted on sharing with Israel our oil as it came out of the pipeline if their oil was shut off. So did the people who buy our oil.

The Senate ought to look to the groups who support an energy policy for America. We have American veterans, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, AMVETS, Vietnam Veterans Institute.

Catholic War Veterans, organized labor, the Seafarers International Union, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the Maritime Laborers Union, the Operating Engineers Union, the Plumbers and Pipefitters Union, and the Carpenters, Joiners and Builders Trade, the Hispanic Union, the Latin American Latino Coalition, the United States-Mexico Chamber of Commerce, Seniors Coalition, United Seniors Association, every major American Jewish organization, scientist organizations of America, Americans for a Safe Israel, American business communities, National Black Chamber of Commerce, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers, and Alliance for Energy and Economic Growth. I could go on and on with this list of who supports this.

(Mr. INOUE assumed the chair.)

I welcome the occupant of the chair, my great and long-time friend. As I said last night, we will not keep you long.

We will have to put in orders, if ANWR produces oil, for 17 new double-hulled tankers. As a result of Exxon

Valdez, we decreed in Congress—and the State industries agreed—that all new tankers to serve Alaska must be double-hulled. When this great area starts producing oil, 17 new double-hulled tankers will be built to carry the oil coming out of the Alaska pipeline.

The current occupant of the chair didn't see this chart. I want to present it again for his benefit because the two of us served under that great general. This is what he said during World War II to our oil field workers: "Stick to your job. Oil is ammunition."

If the leadership followed the precedent set by Mike Mansfield, who opposed the Alaska oil pipeline amendment when there was a tie vote—they supported the one provision which accelerated the litigation and required immediate construction of the pipeline. Senator Mansfield would not permit a filibuster on the matter involving national security. Senator Jackson was chairman of the committee. And both of them voted against that oil pipeline amendment when it was a tie vote. They did not try to filibuster against that amendment. Had they done so, we undoubtedly would not have the oil pipeline today.

If those two great leaders had opposed the one amendment that accelerated the construction of the pipeline, we would never have had an oil pipeline.

I believe the situation today is an odd one. I am sad that leadership now perseveres in its statement to us that we must have 60 votes.

I close out by saying Alaska Senators are going to try to persevere too. We are going to stay here and the Senate is going to stay here until we get 60 votes next week.

I thank the President for his courtesy.

I yield the floor.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

(Mr. STEVENS assumed the Chair.)

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I wasn't prepared to present a lengthy argument in favor of or against it, but I must tell you that I support you fully, sir. I support your proposal on ANWR. I did so when the pipeline was proposed many years ago. I still recall that at that time the opponents of the pipeline predicted the caribou herd in Alaska would be decimated. I am a lover of animals. I was concerned. But today I am happy to tell you that instead of being decimated, the herd has increased tenfold. There are more caribou than we ever had in our lifetimes.

The opposition to the use of ANWR at this time comes from many sources.

These sources are my friends. As you may know, Mr. President, I have the privilege of serving at this moment as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs. I am concerned about the plight of the Native Americans. Yes, it is true that there is a tribe—a nation—in Alaska opposed to the use of ANWR for drilling of oil—one tribe. I am pleased to advise you, Mr. President, that the Federation of Alaskan Natives, representing all the other tribes, favors your measure. As chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, I feel almost compelled to support you if only on that basis.

But there are other reasons for my support. The next reason was given to me just a few days ago when the dictator of Iraq stated: Why don't we use the oil weapon against the United States?

As long as the present condition continues, we will be hostage to oil, we will be captives to oil. We may find ourselves, once again, going out into the desert to fight for oil, risking and sacrificing American lives. And as chairman of the Defense Appropriations Committee, I am not in favor of that, sir.

So when the time comes, I will be answering "aye" on your measure.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The distinguished majority whip.

A SENATE FRIENDSHIP

Mr. REID. Mr. President, while I disagree with the distinguished senior Senator from Hawaii and the senior Senator from Alaska on this issue, I am forever amazed at the great relationship of the senior Senator from Alaska and the senior Senator from Hawaii.

We develop friendships in the Senate, and I have no question that my friendship with Senator INOUE is one that will last me a lifetime. He is such a wonderful man. And I also have such warmth and feelings for the senior Senator from Alaska. But with the example that is set by the Senator from Alaska and the Senator from Hawaii, in friendship and in working together on issues, I am, each year, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, stunned by the ability of these two gentlemen to move through the Defense appropriations bill the way they do. This should take weeks of our debate time in the committee and on the Senate floor, but as a result of their working relationship, it is always held to just a short period of time.

So when the history books are written about the Senate, these two men, who now stand before me and with me in the Senate—Senator STEVENS and Senator INOUE—will be known for many things, for doing so many good things for our country and for their respective States, but the thing I am going to remember is the example of friendship that I see between the Senator from Alaska and the Senator from

Hawaii. And I do not mean in any way to demean the Senator from Hawaii because I know he believes in his position not because of friendship but because he believes in the merits of the case, as it has, I am sure, something to do with the friendship they have. But the relationship of the two Senators is, as far as I am concerned, encyclopedic as to how we should work with each other in the Senate.

So on behalf of the Senate, I applaud and congratulate these two Senators for the example they set for the rest of us on how civilly the Senate should be run—a Democrat from Hawaii, thought of as a liberal State in some people's minds, and a Republican from the conservative State of Alaska. What we have coming from those two States is two people to show us that with different ideologies we can still work together for the good of the country.

So I say to both Senators, thank you very much.

TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I want to speak on a subject that is very important to the American public—the importance of free trade and how free markets can help the United States and the worldwide economy.

By working together to create and foster a free market atmosphere, we can help all nations that actively promote and participate in international trade to improve the economic futures of their citizens. This is good economic policy and good international relations.

As the ranking Republican member on the International Trade Subcommittee and as a member of the Intelligence Committee, I can tell you that international trade has long been one of the most important foreign policy tools of the United States.

Trade was a key component of our post-World War II international political and economic strategy. For more than 50 years, international trade contributed to stability and economic growth throughout the world. It helped lift the nations of Europe and Asia out of the ruins of World War II. And it helped millions of Americans experience unprecedented prosperity here at home.

A large part of the reason that the Berlin Wall fell was the difference in economic performance and promise between a centralized command and central economy and free markets. International trade can play a similar role at the beginning of the 21st century. But, the United States must lead the way.

I am pleased that the administration, led by President Bush, Commerce Secretary Don Evans, and our United States Trade Representative Bob Zoellick, has helped launch a new round of international trade talks. We all have an interest in making the next World Trade Organization ministerial succeed. I believe that success can only

be enhanced if the Congress passes legislation on Trade Promotion Authority.

In my view, the prospects of favorable progress in the next ministerial will increase if the United States signals to the world that—even while we undertake an unprecedented military mission against terrorism—we will continue to give our trade agenda a very high priority.

Although there are some members of Congress who might think otherwise, I believe that the new round of trade negotiation is clearly in our national interest.

Trade creates jobs—both at home and abroad. Trade can also help promote political stability in many regions of the world. It is in our national interest to foster free trade.

Let's look at the facts. Ninety-six percent of the world's consumers live outside our borders. Based on that fact alone, the United States would be foolish not to pursue a vigorous trade agenda. But let me go on. Exports accounted for about 30 percent of U.S. economic growth over the last decade, representing one of the fastest growing sectors in our economy. Almost 97 percent of exporters are small or medium-sized companies and, as my colleagues are aware, small businessmen are the engine of job growth.

In fact, almost 10 percent of all U.S. jobs—an estimated 12 million workers—now depend on America's ability to export to the rest of the world. Export-related jobs typically pay 13 percent to 18 percent more than the average U.S. wage.

There are many reasons to believe that the best is yet to come in this dynamic sector. Economists predict that there could be a 33 percent reduction in worldwide tariffs on agricultural and industrial products in the next WTO trade round. This action alone could inject an additional \$177.3 billion into the American economy in the next 10 years.

I strongly support congressional passage for Trade Promotion Authority legislation this year. TPA will provide a measure of certainty to our trading partners that any agreement reached with USTR will receive timely congressional consideration and will not die a slow death by amendment.

As part of granting this fast track authority, Congress naturally will expect extensive consultation and notification procedures.

Success in passing TPA will require a close partnership between the executive and legislative branches of our government. The Constitution grants Congress the authority to promote international commerce. However, the Constitution also gives the President the responsibility to conduct foreign policy. Thus, the very nature of our Constitution requires a partnership between the executive and legislative branches of Government in matters of international trade negotiations. That is what the trade promotion authority

bill is all about—a partnership between the executive and legislative branches of government to enable U.S. consumers, workers and firms to be effectively represented at the negotiating table. And, I might add, farmers as well.

In my opinion, TPA is an essential tool for sound trade expansion policy, a tool we have been without since its expiration in 1994. For over a decade, the United States has too often sat on the sidelines while other nations around the world continued to form trade partnerships and lucrative market alliances. The lack of fast track has put the United States at a disadvantage during trade negotiations.

As we come out of the economic slowdown, U.S. efforts to expand trade alliances around the world can help accelerate the economic recovery we are all hoping for. TPA can help put wind back into the sails of U.S. trade policy.

Without Trade Promotion Authority, the United States is not the only loser. Since trade agreements must be mutually advantageous, workers in countries that were not able to complete agreements with the United States are also injured. Global economic growth is a tide that will lift many boats.

Trade can be a win-win situation. There will always be criticisms that one side bested the other in any negotiation. Sometimes you come out a little ahead. Sometimes not. One thing is clear: If there is no trade agreement—both sides will lose out on opportunities for their citizens.

Last year, the United States exported more than \$780 billion in goods and services to more than 200 foreign markets. In fact, exports provided more than one-quarter of all economic growth in America. Jobs can be created in agriculture, high technology, manufacturing, financial services and other industries. We know this to be true.

Free trade is not just a matter of economics. It is a fundamental aspect of American foreign policy. Through trade our values are reflected abroad and citizens of developing nations have the opportunity to teach us about their culture and we can all discuss shared values.

As President Bush stated in his address on trade issues on April 4:

Fearful people build walls around America. Confident people make sure there are no walls.

... I am confident. I'm confident in America products, I'm confident in American entrepreneurs, I'm confident in the American worker, I'm confident in the American know-how, I'm confident in America's farmers, I'm confident in America's ranchers. We need to be a trading nation.

I could not agree more with the President. Market-opening trade pacts with developing nations not only present an opportunity for the United States to increase American sales of U.S. goods and services abroad, they also can serve as a catalyst to bring stability and prosperity to economically stagnant nations of the world.

America's engagement in world affairs and trade can project to our

strengths and values. Vigorous efforts to forge free trade alliances between the United States and developing countries will help to foster respect for the rule of law, competition and free-market principles in the developing world.

As Majority Leader DASCHLE noted in a floor speech on March 21 in support of Trade Promotion Authority legislation:

Expanding trade also offers national security and foreign policy benefits because trade opens more than new markets. When it is done correctly, it opens the way for democratic reforms. It also increases understanding and interdependence among nations, and raises the cost of conflict.

I think that Senator DASCHLE makes a compelling point. We need to keep up strong, international economic leadership and help more nations become prosperous. Trade can help us create new jobs, both at home and abroad, and help change the conditions that breed poverty and instability overseas.

TPA is also good for Utah. The fact is that TPA can help bring new jobs into Salt Lake City and across my State. Here are the facts: trade has benefitted my home State of Utah. For example Utah's manufacturers produced and exported \$2.52 billion worth of manufactured items to 164 countries around the world. In fact, an estimated 61,400 Utah jobs are trade dependent and one in every six manufacturing jobs in Utah—approximately 20,300 jobs—are tied to exports. Furthermore, the bulk of international trade and export in Utah benefits small and medium sized companies. About 80 percent of Utah's 1,894 companies that export are small and medium sized businesses. Our record is good, but we can do even better.

TPA is good for America. The passage of TPA improves the quality of life for American consumers by providing a greater choice of goods at better prices. Past agreements have benefitted the typical family of four an estimated \$1,300 to \$2,000 a year. Future agreements stand to save Americans thousands more every year. TPA also builds on previous market-opening successes such as the North American Free Trade Agreement that generates \$1.2 million a minute in trade for American exporters.

While we have important foreign policy goals that can be advanced through a rigorous program with respect to international trade, let us not forget Tip O'Neill's famous observation: "All politics is local."

So, for both economic and foreign affairs considerations, I am hopeful that before our work is completed this fall, we will have taken up the bill that the Finance Committee approved—by the overwhelming margin of 18-3 I might add—and send it forward to the President for his signature.

The Finance Committee has done its work. I want to commend Chairman BAUCUS and ranking Republican member GRASSLEY for leading the way for this bipartisan achievement. I also

want to recognize the efforts of Senators BOB GRAHAM and FRANK MURKOWSKI for their important contribution to achieving this consensus.

I urge the majority leader and Republican leader to act in a way that will advance American interests abroad by bringing the TPA bill up for debate and action.

I recognize that the reality is that the Senate will in all likelihood also act favorably on Trade Adjustment Assistance legislation—TAA—or the TPA bill will stall. So be it. I am for both TPA and TAA in any order, tied or untied. But let me be clear, I am not for a loaded up TAA bill with health care provisions.

Let's get the job done for the American people. My constituents from firms like Geneva Steel need assistance to cushion their loss of jobs lost through trade. But in addition to TAA, we need TPA to open new markets for the workers of Utah and others throughout the United States.

Now is the time for the Senate to take up and pass Trade Promotion Authority. Now is the time.

The longer we wait to come together on fast track authority—authority that will undoubtedly provide billions of dollars to our economy through increased trade—means the longer that American families will have to endure a less than optimal economy. As the President noted "Every day we go by without the authority is another day we are missing opportunities to help our economy, to help our workers, to help our country, to relate to our friends around the world." President Bush is right on target.

In closing, I urge passage of the Trade Promotion Authority legislation. It is my hope that the majority leader will give us a date certain when the Senate will have the opportunity to act on this important legislation. I hope that we pass TPA before Memorial Day.

CLONING

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, in the next few weeks, the Senate will debate the important issue of cloning. Using cloning to reproduce a child is improper and immoral—and it ought to be illegal. I think that every member of the Senate would agree on this point.

But some want to use our opposition to human cloning to advance a more sweeping agenda. In the name of banning cloning, they would place unwarranted restrictions on medical research that could improve and extend countless lives. In a letter to the Congress this week, 40 Nobel Laureates wrote that these restrictions would "impede progress against some of the most debilitating diseases known to man." I am saddened that the President has endorsed these restrictions to the detriment of patients across America.

Senator ARLEN SPECTER, Senator DIANE FEINSTEIN, and I have developed legislation that bans human cloning,

but allows medical research to go forward with strict ethical oversight. I am confident that our colleagues on both sides of the aisle will support this balanced and responsible bipartisan approach—rather than voting to ban an area of medical research that holds such great promise.

We must not let the misplaced fears of today deny patients the cures of tomorrow.

The recent announcement that rogue doctors may have initiated a pregnancy through cloning shows how urgently our legislation is needed. Such actions should be a crime, and our legislation will make human cloning punishable by fines and imprisonment.

But we must not confuse human cloning with medical research using the remarkable new technique of nuclear transfer. One creates a person and should be banned. The other saves lives by helping doctors find cures for diseases that deprive people of their dignity, their careers or even their very lives. We owe it to our fellow citizens to do everything we can to encourage this extraordinary research that brings such great hope to so many Americans. Medical research using nuclear transfer does not reproduce a child or create carbon copies of ourselves.

But this debate isn't about abstract ideas or complex medical terms—it's about real people who could be helped by this research. Dr. Douglas Melton is one of the nation's foremost researchers on diabetes. For Dr. Melton, the stakes involved in this research could not be higher. His young son, Sam, has juvenile diabetes, and Dr. Melton works tirelessly to find a cure for his son's condition.

One of the most promising areas of research on diabetes involves using stem cells to provide the insulin that Sam—and thousands of children like him—need to live healthy, active lives.

But a shadow looms over this research. A patient's body may reject the very cells intended to provide a cure. To unlock the potential of stem cell research, doctors are trying to reprogram stem cells with a patient's own genetic material. Using the breakthrough technique of nuclear transfer, each one of us could receive transplants or new cells perfectly matched to our own bodies. Can we really tell Sam Melton, and the millions of Americans suffering from diabetes, or Parkinson's disease or spinal injuries that we won't pursue every opportunity to find a cure for their disorders?

Some have said that this research will put women at risk by subjecting them to undue pressures to donate eggs. Our legislation addresses this concern by applying to all nuclear transfer research—whether publicly or privately funded—the same strict ethical standards used in research funded by the NIH. These protections guarantee ethical review, informed consent, and respect for the privacy of donors.

Congress has rejected calls to place undue restrictions on medical research

many times in the past. In the 1970s we debated whether to ban the basic techniques of biotechnology. Some of the very same arguments that are raised against nuclear transfer research today were raised against biotechnology back then. Some said that the medical promise of biotechnology was uncertain, and that it would lead to ecological catastrophe or genetic monsters.

Because Congress rejected those arguments then, patients across America today can benefit from breakthrough new biotechnology products that help dissolve clots in the arteries of stroke victims, fight leukemia, and help those with crippling arthritis lead productive lives.

When in vitro fertilization was first developed in the 1980s, it too, was bitterly denounced. And once again, there were calls to make this medical breakthrough illegal. Because Congress rejected those arguments then, thousands of Americans today can experience the joys of parenthood through the very techniques that were once so strongly opposed.

Congress was right to place patients over ideology in the past, and we should do the same again today.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

JESSE SEROYER

• Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, the people of the great state of Alabama are going to benefit from the wisdom of President George W. Bush in appointing Jesse Seroyer as their United States Marshal. I came to know Jesse well when I was elected Attorney General of Alabama in 1994. My respect for him grew continuously. Jesse had one primary motivation—to do the right thing. He was proud of his work and wanted the Alabama Attorney General's office to be the best it could be. His focus was always on the right goal—investigating cases thoroughly, clearing the innocent and prosecuting the guilty. Jesse leads by example. He works hard, does the right thing and expects others to do the same. While he is cooperative and a team player, he will not participate in or condone wrongdoing.

Jesse's career began with the Opelika police department in 1976. He worked vice and narcotics and worked with many different law enforcement agencies making cases all over Alabama. In 1987 he joined the Attorney General's office as chief investigator. During his time with the Attorney General's office Jesse has been invaluable in a host of important cases and activities. He has investigated white collar crime, corruption, voter fraud, and violent crime cases. In addition, he trained other investigators in his unit, conducted investigations of judges for the Alabama Judicial Inquiry Commission, provided security and protection for the Attorney General and others, conducted all investigations under the Alabama

Sports Agent Act, and assisted countless state, federal and local investigators in important investigations. In addition, he has helped develop and plan the investigative priorities of the Attorney General's office. Jesse also served as a certified instructor for Peace Officer Standard and Training program for Alabama.

I, and Senator RICHARD SHELBY, were pleased to recommend him to President Bush and I am certain that these qualities will make him a great Marshal.

When I became Attorney General, the office faced a serious budget crisis. Indeed, it was a disaster. The office was forced to reduce its size by one-third and to completely reorganize to meet our challenges with less personnel. That is when I saw Jesse Seroyer rise to the challenge. He took on many challenges and extra duties. Most importantly, as the investigator with the most institutional knowledge, he was invaluable to me and others in the office. It was a difficult time and he was a tower of strength. Without his leadership and cooperation we could not have been successful.

More than just a respected law officer, Jesse Seroyer is a man of faith and family. He married a very special lady, Novelette K. Ward, in 1973 not long after graduating from Opelika High School. Their marriage has produced two children, Steve and Jessica.

His faith is central to his life. He and his wife are active members of Greater Peace Baptist Church where he serves as a Deacon. He also serves as a Director for Boy Scout Troop 373, Opelika, Ala., and is a member of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives.

Novelette is extremely talented in her own right. She is also a state employee with the State Department of Education. She is a woman of rich Christian faith. At Jesse's investiture, she blessed the large crowd beautifully singing "America." It was a special way indeed for Jesse to start his new work.

Jesse Seroyer loves his God, his family and his country. He is trained and ready for this new step in his career. I extend my special appreciation to President Bush for this nomination and to the Senate for its unanimous confirmation. He will serve superbly.●

THE DEATH PENALTY AND THE INNOCENT

● Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, Monday, a man named Ray Krone was released from prison. Ray Krone had been convicted of murder. He had already served 10 years behind bars. And he had been sentenced to die.

But Ray Krone is and always has been an innocent man. New DNA evidence proved that conclusively. He was convicted for a crime he did not commit. And prosecutors now acknowledge that. As the local county attorney put it, "He deserves an apology from us, that's for sure."

To put it mildly, that is an understatement.

How would any of us feel if we were charged, tried and convicted by a jury of our peers for a crime we did not commit? And then, to top it off, sentenced to die?

Ray Krone knows what that feels like. And, unfortunately, he is not alone. In fact, he was the 100th person to be released from death row with proof of his innocence.

These 100 innocent people have experienced nothing short of a living hell. And the outrageous injustice of their convictions and their sentences should be a wake up call for all of us.

I take second place to nobody in my determination to fight the scourge of crime. As part of that effort, I believe we need to be very tough on violent criminals, including imposing long sentences with little or no opportunity for parole.

But while we get tough on crime, we also need to recognize that our criminal justice system makes mistakes. Sometimes very serious mistakes.

Until recently, it was virtually impossible to know when innocent people were wrongfully convicted. But with the advent of DNA technology, at least some of these cases finally are coming to light.

Why are innocent people convicted and sentenced to death? To a large extent, it is because our criminal justice system has serious systemic flaws.

Capital defendants often have lawyers who do a terrible job. Sometimes, their failure is simply a result of carelessness and lack of preparation. They fail to find or interview key witnesses. They fail to thoroughly read the case law. They fail to object to unreliable evidence. They make a variety of mistakes.

I don't say this to criticize all defense attorneys. Most try to do a good job. But too many are inexperienced, overworked and underpaid. Even if they worked 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, they're just too overwhelmed to provide effective representation.

But ineffective assistance of counsel is just one reason why innocent people find themselves on death row. Sometimes eyewitnesses make honest mistakes. Sometimes, witnesses give false testimony, such as jailhouse informants seeking reduced sentences. Sometimes, prosecutors engage in misconduct by, for example, withholding evidence that could help a defendant's case.

Any of these factors can lead to a wrongful conviction. And we now have 100 examples to prove it.

A system that sends 100 innocent people to death row can be called a lot of things. But fair, equitable and just are not among them.

In fact, our criminal justice system is badly broken. And before we send any more innocent people to death row, we need to fix it.

That is why I am joining with Senator FEINGOLD in cosponsoring legisla-

tion to establish a moratorium on all Federal executions until a commission can be established to review the death penalty system and propose meaningful reforms.

This wouldn't lead to the release of any convicted criminals, or threaten public safety in any way. It would simply help ensure that innocent people are not put to death.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. And I want to express my sincere appreciation to Senator FEINGOLD for his leadership on this critically important matter.●

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

● Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of last year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred in January 1996 in Houston, TX. A gay man was brutally murdered. The assailant, self-proclaimed white supremacist Daniel Christopher Bean, 19, was sentenced to life in prison for the murder.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.●

RECOGNITION OF LOILA HUNKING, CHILDCARE SERVICES COORDINATOR FOR THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a very special South Dakotan who has made a real difference in the lives of women, children, and families across my home State. Today is Loila Hunking's last day as Childcare Services Coordinator for the State of South Dakota. While I'm sure this is not the last we have seen of Loila, I wanted to use the occasion of her retirement to honor her tireless work in many capacities for the people of the State of South Dakota.

After some time as a reporter and editor for our State's largest newspaper, the Sioux Falls Argus Leader, Loila turned to a career as a high school English and Journalism teacher in Brandon, SD. During this time, Loila was an active member in the South Dakota Education Association, and also served in the South Dakota House of Representatives. Her time in the South Dakota Legislature is marked by her strong support for equal rights for women, enactment of a spousal rape law, credit regulation, and human rights issues. After leaving the

legislature, Loila continued her work as an advocate in many capacities, truly leading the charge for issues important to women.

In 1976, Loila developed the first tool to measure community child care needs in South Dakota. Together with the Augustana Research Institute, Loila worked to put together a survey questionnaire and process of statistical computation that would assess child care needs and the causation of those needs in communities across South Dakota. Because of this survey, communities were able to explore the availability and scope of services and suggested relationships between women's career mobility, educational advancement, and child care opportunities.

As Chair of the South Dakota Commission on the Status of Women, Loila worked on a landmark publication that brought the serious issue of domestic violence into the light of day in South Dakota. The report published in 1979, and titled "A Conspiracy of Silence: A Report on Spouse Abuse in South Dakota" exposed the high occurrence of domestic violence in our State for the first time. State officials and the general population were stunned by the dramatic statistics the report revealed. The report offered important data and information to lawmakers who soon realized that this was not an issue that could be ignored.

Over the next two decades, Loila served as a member of the Sioux Falls School Board, the Sioux Falls City Commission, and as Chair of the South Dakota Democratic Party. Her tenure in all these positions was always marked by her devotion to the needs of children and families in South Dakota communities. In 1996, Governor Janklow appointed Loila as Childcare Services Coordinator for the state of South Dakota. He made an excellent choice. Throughout her years in that office, Loila has been dedicated to expanding, developing and improving childcare services in our state. She will be greatly missed.

Over the years, I have known that I can always count on Loila to give me the story, straight. I have always appreciated her no-nonsense approach to policy, government, and politics. It's my hope that Loila will find time in her retirement to continue to serve women, children, and all of South Dakota. She has always been a strong voice for those who were in need of one. She truly has made South Dakota a better place to live. I offer her my whole-hearted congratulations and thanks upon her retirement, and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.●

TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, April 10 marked the 23d anniversary of the Taiwan Relations Act, signed into law by President Jimmy Carter in 1979. The Taiwan Relations Act has enabled Taiwan to build suc-

cessfully a democratically governed society and an economy by which the Taiwanese people prosper.

However, for Taiwan to continue its economic and political development under the ominous threats posed by Communist China, the United States must remain committed to the Taiwan Relations Act. The United States must ensure Taiwan possesses a capable military deterrent until a peaceful settlement of cross-straits relations with the People's Republic of China is realized.

The United States cannot allow the People's Republic of China to bully Taiwan, as it did during the 1995 Taiwan legislative elections and in the 1996 and 2000 Presidential elections. I am quite pleased to see the Bush administration's strong support for Taiwan. In particular, I was delighted to hear that the Bush administration would do "whatever it takes" to defend Taiwan.

Taiwan has proven itself a worthy friend. Its dedication to democratic freedoms, processes and institutions, attention to human rights, and adherence to rule of law, as well as its words and deeds after the events of September 11, 2001, have helped it gain strong political support in the United States. We must continue to assist such a worthy friend by honoring the Taiwan Relations Act in its totality and making sure that mainland China does not misunderstand our intention of maintaining peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait.●

VOTE EXPLANATION

●on Wednesday, April 10 on the rollcall votes regarding the amendments offered by the distinguished Senator from California, Senator FEINSTEIN, and the distinguished Senator from Idaho, Senator CRAIG. Unfortunately, I was absent for medical reasons and was unable to vote.

I wanted to express my support for Senator FEINSTEIN's amendment and had I been here, my intention was to vote "yes" on the motion to invoke cloture on her energy derivatives amendment. I understand that this body specifically exempted over-the-counter trading in energy derivatives from anti-fraud, anti-manipulation and other oversight regulation by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission back in 2000. However, I believe the Enron collapse, and the dramatic energy price spikes we saw last year in California and the Northwest, including in my State of Montana, tell us that we should take a closer look at energy markets and make sure we are catching market manipulators. I was disappointed that cloture was not invoked on this amendment.

I also wanted to express my support for Senator CRAIG's amendment, and had I been here, my intention was to vote for the Craig amendment to strike title II of S. 517. With so much uncertainty in today's energy markets. I was

not convinced that the modified electricity restructuring provisions in S. 517 did enough to protect the best interests of consumers. This is a complicated area of Federal law, and I think the Senate needs more time to get it right. For that reason, I would have supported Senator CRAIG's amendment.●

BILL TAYLOR

● Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, the office of United States Marshal is one of the great and historic law enforcement positions in America. This honor carries with it the responsibility of protecting the Federal judiciary, tracking down fugitives from justice, delivering defendants to trial, ensuring safety of witnesses, leading and coordinating with local law enforcement and, in general, helping the entire federal legal system work together harmoniously and effectively to fight crime. Because Marshals often come from State and local law enforcement to their federal position, their experience helps further communication among all criminal justice agencies. This is critical today in fighting crime.

I was therefore extremely pleased William S. Taylor and that President Bush has chose him to be the U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama. He has all the qualities necessary to be a great success. First and foremost he is a good man. He loves his God, his family and his country. He has served each with distinction and fidelity. Bill is known for his honesty. He is always a gentleman, always courteous, always cooperative with the public and his superiors, but you may be sure he will not do things that he does not believe is right. On that point, he is rock solid.

I came to know Bill and his superior reputation when he served as Police Chief of Jackson, AL, while I served as U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama. During that time, we got to know each other well, working together on important criminal cases and even fishing together periodically. My mother, originally from Choctaw County, AL, later told me about his fine parents. Bill's father was a fine carpenter and brick mason respected throughout that area of the State. In 1994, I was elected to the office of Attorney General for Alabama and I prevailed upon Bill to join me as Alabama's Law Enforcement Coordinator. Bill was superb in that position and won the respect of law enforcement personnel all over the state. He understood their needs and problems and worked to help them. Law enforcement officers trusted him. In addition, I would call on him periodically to help us investigate difficult cases. He was a great asset as an investigator also. For more than a year, the chief of staff of my Senate office who was then the administrative officer of the Attorney General's office, Armand DeKeyser, State Trooper Mike Barnett, Bill and I

roomed together in Montgomery while our families remained at home. I came to like and respect Bill even more during that time. His fidelity to the mission of the Attorney General's office and his high ideals were extraordinary.

Indeed, Bill has a history of exceptional service. He was drafted into the Army right after his graduation from Choctaw County High School in Butler. After undergoing rigorous training he was sent directly to Vietnam where he served with distinction for one year. Bill was promoted quickly and ended his Army career with the rank of E-6. His unit was involved in extensive combat taking heavy casualties and Bill completed his tour of Vietnam having promoted to acting Platoon Sergeant.

His superior performance in Vietnam was rewarded by a host of awards including the Bronze Star, the National Defense Service Medal with one bronze star, and the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation Badge. When his country called, Bill Taylor went without complaint and served with courage and distinction.

After leaving active duty he joined the Army National Guard and continues to serve in the Army Guard with distinction, now having attained his rank of Chief Warrant Officer Two. Indeed, Vietnam turned out not to be his only war. As a Guardsman, he was called again to combat for 6 months service in Desert Shield/Desert Storm. A superb military record indeed.

After Vietnam, Bill returned to his hometown of Butler and in 1969 was hired as a police officer. At that point, a fellow Choctaw Countian, Larry Linder, then a lieutenant with the Jackson, AL, Police Department lured him to the Jackson Police Department. There Bill found his calling. He served 2 years as a patrolman, two years as a lieutenant, 2 years as Assistant Chief and in 1975, commenced a sterling 20-year career as a police chief. Though very young, Bill did a superb job as chief, creating a highly respected police department in Jackson. He was selected for the prestigious national FBI Academy and undertook many educational programs. In fact, such was the excellence of his career, that in 1979 Chief William S. Taylor was named Citizen of the Year in Jackson and in 1980 he was selected as the Law Enforcement Officer of the Year for the state of Alabama. All this when he was hardly 30 years of age.

Has any of this turned his head—made him “too big for his britches”? The answer is no. He is the same today as when he first answered the call of his country to serve in Vietnam. He will lead the Marshal's office with fairness, professionalism, skill and integrity. President Bush is to be commended for this excellent nomination. One of his most valuable attributes is his knowledge of and respect for local law enforcement. This is a critical quality for a modern marshal. Working every day to enhance cooperation and coordination among all state and local

law enforcement agencies, as well as the federal agencies is one of the most important duties of the office. His experience and the respect with which he is held will make him quite valuable in this regard.

Bill is married to an exceptional lady in her own right, Catherine. They have been married for 32 years and have three sons Patrick, Bobby and Jonathan. The Senate acted wisely when it unanimously confirmed President Bush's nomination of William S. Taylor. The people of the United States will continue to benefit from his leadership.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

H.R. 1009. An act to repeal the prohibition on the payment of interest on demand deposits.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BREAUX (for himself and Ms. LANDRIEU):

S. 2120. A bill to amend section 313 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to modify the provisions relating to drawback claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BREAUX (for himself and Ms. LANDRIEU):

S. 2121. A bill to amend section 313 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to simplify and clarify certain drawback provisions; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. ALLEN:

S. Res. 239. A resolution recognizing the lack of historical recognition of the gallant exploits of the officers and crew of the S.S. *Henry Bacon*, a Liberty ship that was sunk February 23, 1945, in the waning days of World War II; to the Committee on Armed Services.—

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 969

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 969, a bill to establish a Tick-Borne Disorders Advisory Committee, and for other purposes.

S. 1104

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1104, a bill to establish objectives for negotiating, and procedures for, implementing certain trade agreements.

S. 1140

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1140, a bill to amend chapter 1 of title 9, United States Code, to provide for greater fairness in the arbitration process relating to motor vehicle franchise contracts.

S. 1787

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. CARNAHAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1787, a bill to promote rural safety and improve rural law enforcement.

S. 1867

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1867, a bill to establish the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1868

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1868, a bill to establish a national center on volunteer and provider screening to reduce sexual and other abuse of children, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities.

S. 1991

At the request of Mr. HOLLINGS, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. NELSON), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD), and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) were added as cosponsors of S. 1991, to establish a national rail passenger transportation system, reauthorize Amtrak, improve security and service on Amtrak, and for other purposes.

S. 2039

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2039, a bill to expand aviation capacity in the Chicago area.

S. 2057

At the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2057, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit expansion of medical residency training programs in geriatric medicine and to provide for reimbursement of care coordination and assessment services provided under the medicare program.

S. 2076

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2076, a bill to prohibit the cloning of humans.

S. RES. 230

At the request of Mr. CORZINE, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 230, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that Congress should reject reductions in guaranteed Social Security benefits proposed by the President's Commission to Strengthen Social Security.

AMENDMENT NO. 3103

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3103 intended to be proposed to S. 517, a bill to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 239—RECOGNIZING THE LACK OF HISTORICAL RECOGNITION OF THE GALLANT EXPLOITS OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE S.S. "HENRY BACON" A LIBERTY SHIP THAT WAS SUNK FEBRUARY 23, 1945, IN THE WANING DAYS OF WORLD WAR II

Mr. ALLEN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 239

Whereas during World War II the S.S. Henry Bacon was assigned the task of conveying war materials and supplies to the beleaguered Russian nation via the dangerous Murmansk Run, and faithfully fulfilled its mission;

Whereas in 1945 the S.S. Henry Bacon saved 19 refugees from Nazi-controlled Norway and accepted these Norwegian refugees from the British for passage to Murmansk;

Whereas the S.S. Henry Bacon, with a full crew and refugees aboard, set sail for Scotland amid the worst storms ever registered in the Arctic Ocean and suffered damage from the force of the storms and from internal mechanical problems;

Whereas the S.S. Henry Bacon, while suffering from a loss of steering capacity, lost its place in Convoy RA 64 and became a stray, unable to communicate with the convoy and required to maintain radio silence;

Whereas the S.S. Henry Bacon was left to its own devices: engine room workers used a sledgehammer and wedge to physically turn the ship;

Whereas the S.S. Henry Bacon, alone in that freezing sea, came under attack by 23 Junker JU-88s of the German Luftwaffe;

Whereas armed with only several small guns, the United States Navy Armed Guard and the ship's Merchant mariners fought gallantly against the oncoming torpedo bombers;

Whereas mortally wounded after 1 German pilot was successful in delivering a payload to the ship, the S.S. Henry Bacon fought back, shooting down 9 enemy planes;

Whereas when the S.S. Henry Bacon began to sink, her captain ensured that all 19 Norwegian refugees would receive a place in a lifeboat;

Whereas when the lifeboat supply was exhausted, crewmen made rough rafts from the railroad ties that had been used to secure locomotives delivered to Russia;

Whereas the S.S. Henry Bacon went down with 28 casualties, including Captain Alfred Carini, Chief Engineer Donald Haviland, Bosun Holcomb Lammon Jr., and the commanding officer of the United States Navy Armed Guard, Lt. John Sippola, but in its sinking kept the German planes from looking further and locating the main body of the convoy;

Whereas the 19 Norwegian refugees were saved and ultimately returned to Norway; and

Whereas the actions of the officers and crew of the S.S. Henry Bacon, in the finest tradition of the United States Merchant Marines and the United States Navy, have been recognized by the people of Norway and Russia but, until now, have not been acknowledged by our grateful Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the valiant efforts of the crew of the S.S. Henry Bacon; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation, calling to memory the deeds, exploits, and sacrifices of the officers and crew of the S.S. Henry Bacon.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3124. Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. CHAFEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3125. Mr. BAUCUS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3124. Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. CHAFEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. Daschle (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows;

On page 81, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS OF BIOMASS AND RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE FEDERAL PURCHASE REQUIREMENT AND THE FEDERAL RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD.

(a) FEDERAL PURCHASE REQUIREMENT.—

(1) BIOMASS.—In section 263, the term "biomass" does not include municipal solid waste.

(2) RENEWABLE ENERGY.—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in subsection (a)(2) of section 263, for purposes of that section,

the term "renewable energy" does not include municipal solid waste.

(b) FEDERAL RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD.—

(1) BIOMASS.—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in subsection (1)(1) of section 606 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (as added by section 265), for the purposes of that section, the term "biomass" does not include municipal solid waste.

(2) RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCE.—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in subsection (1)(10) of section 606 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (as added by section 265), for the purposes of that section, the term "renewable energy resource" does not include municipal solid waste.

SA 3125. Mr. BAUCUS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. . ENHANCED DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF OIL AND GAS THROUGH EXCHANGE OF NONPRODUCING LEASES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—For purpose of this section:

(1) the term "Badger-Two Medicine Area" means federal lands, owned by the United States Forest Service, located in: T 31 N, R 12-13 W; T 30 N, R 11-13 W; T 29 N, R 10-16 W; and, T 28 N, R 10-14 W.

(2) the term "Blackleaf Area" means federal lands, owned by the United States Forest Service lands and Bureau of Land Management, located in: T 27 N, R 9 W; T 26 N, R 9-10 W, T 25 N, R 8-10 W, T 24 N, R 8-9 W.

(3) the term "nonproducing leases" means authorized Federal oil and gas leases that are in existence and in good standing as of the date of enactment of this Act and are located in the Badger-Two Medicine Area or the Blackleaf Area.

(4) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) EVALUATION.—The Secretary is directed to undertake an evaluation of opportunities to enhance domestic production through the exchange of the nonproducing leases in the Badger-Two Medicine Area and the Blackleaf Area. In undertaking the evaluation, the Secretary shall consult with the Governor of Montana, the lessees holding the nonproducing leases, and interested members of the public. The evaluation shall include—

(1) A discussion of opportunities to enhance domestic production of oil and gas through an exchange of the nonproducing leases for oil and gas lease tracts of comparable value in Montana or in the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico Planning Areas on the Outer Continental Shelf;

(2) A discussion of opportunities to enhance domestic production of oil and gas through the issuance of bidding, royalty, or rental credits for use on federal onshore oil and gas leases in Montana or in the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico Planning Areas on the Outer Continental Shelf in exchange for the cancellation of the nonproducing leases;

(3) A discussion of any other appropriate opportunities to exchange the nonproducing leases or provide compensation for their cancellation with the consent of the lessee.

(4) Views of interested parties, including the written views of the State of Montana;

(5) A discussion of the level of interest of the holders of the nonproducing lessees in the exchange of such interest;

(6) Recommendations regarding the advisability of pursuing such exchanges; and

(7) Recommendations regarding changes in law and regulation needed to enable the Secretary to undertake such an exchange.

The Secretary shall transmit the evaluation to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives within two years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) VALUATION OF NONPRODUCING LEASES.—For purposes of the evaluation, the value of each nonproducing lease shall be an amount equal to—

(1) consideration paid by the current lessee for each nonproducing lease; plus

(2) all direct expenditures made by the current lessee prior to the date of enactment of this Act in connection with the exploration or development, or both, of such lease (plus interest on such consideration and such expenditures from the date of payment to date of issuance of the credits); minus

(3) the sum of the revenues from the nonproducing lease.

(d) SUSPENSION OF LEASES.—In order to allow for the evaluation under this section and review by the Congress, nonproducing leases in the Badger-Two Medicine Area shall be suspended for a period of three years commencing from the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) LIMITATION ON SUSPENSION OF LEASES.—The suspension referred to in subsection (d) shall not apply to nonproducing leases located in the Blackleaf Area.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS/MEETINGS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a joint hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the committee on Indian Affairs.

The hearing will take place on Wednesday, April 24, 2002 at 2:30 p.m., in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on S. 1018, to establish the T'uf Shur Bien Preservation Trust Area within the Cibola National Forest in the State of New Mexico to resolve a land claim involving the Sandia Mountain Wilderness, and for other purposes.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, 312 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510.

For further information, please contact Mike Connor or Kira Finkler of the committee staff at (202-224-4103).

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary subcommittee on Immigration be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on "The Enhanced border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act" on Friday, April 12, 2002, at 9 a.m., in Dirksen 226.

Witness List

Panel I: Ms. MaryEllen Salamone, Director, Families of September 11, North Caldwell NJ, and Ms. Kathleen Campbell Walker, American Immigration Lawyers Association and Senior Shareholder and Chair of the Immigration Department, Kemp Smith, PC, El Paso, TX.

Panel II: The Honorable Robert C. Byrd.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Melanne Civic, a detailee on my Judiciary Committee staff, be granted the privilege of the floor for the duration of the debate on border security.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KYL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to grant the privilege of the floor to Dustin Pead, who is a detailee on the Judiciary Committee, for the duration of the consideration of H.R. 3525.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar Nos. 762 through 772; that the nominations be confirmed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, any statements thereon be printed in the RECORD, and that the Senate return to legislative session, without any intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. INOUE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Patrick E. McDonald, of Idaho, to be United States Marshal for the District of Idaho for the term of four years.

Warren Douglas Anderson, of South Dakota, to be United States Marshal for the District of South Dakota for the term of four years.

James Joseph Parmley, of New York, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of New York for the term of four years.

J. Robert Flores, of Virginia, to be Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Scott M. Burns, of Utah, to be Deputy Director for State and Local Affairs, Office of National Drug Control Policy.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

John B. Brown, III, of Texas, to be Deputy Administrator of Drug Enforcement.

Michael Taylor Shelby, of Texas, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Texas for the term of four years.

Jane J. Boyle, of Texas, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Texas for the term of four years.

Matthew D. Orwig, Of Texas, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas for the term of four years.

James B. Comey, of New York, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York for the term of four years.

Thomas A. Marino, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania for the term of four years.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now return to legislative session.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 1009

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is my understanding that H.R. 1009 has been received from the House and is now at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1009) to repeal the prohibition on the payment of interest on demand deposits.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask for its second reading but object to my own request on behalf of other Members.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, APRIL 15, 2002

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until Monday afternoon, April 15, at 1 p.m.; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and there be a period of morning business until 2 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the exception that the time from 1 to 1:30 be under the control of Senator DORGAN, and the time from 1:30 to 2 p.m. be under the control of Senator LOTT or his designee; and, further, that at 2 p.m. the Senate resume consideration of the Border Security Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. For the information of all Senators, the next rolcall vote is expected on Monday evening at approximately 5:30 in relation to an amendment to the Border Security Act or on final passage of that act or on an Executive Calendar nomination.

Mr. STEVENS. Will the Senator yield for one moment?

Mr. REID. I am happy to yield to my friend from Alaska.

HAWAII AND ALASKA POLITICS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, seeing my good friend, the Presiding Officer, and the distinguished whip having made the statement he made, I would like the RECORD to show that at the time the Senator from Hawaii was fighting for statehood for Hawaii, Hawaii was Republican. At the time I was fighting for statehood for Alaska, Alaska

was Democratic. It has changed since the two of us have been here.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, APRIL 15, 2002 AT 1 P.M.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:26 p.m., adjourned until Monday, April 15, 2002, at 1 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 12, 2002:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JEREMY H.G. IBRAHIM, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 2002, VICE RICHARD THOMAS WHITE, TERM EXPIRED.

JEREMY H.G. IBRAHIM, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 2005. (REAPPOINTMENT)

DAVID B. RIVKIN, JR., OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 2004, VICE LARAMIE FAITH MCNAMARA.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 12, 2002:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PATRICK E. MCDONALD, OF IDAHO, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF IDAHO FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

WARREN DOUGLAS ANDERSON, OF SOUTH DAKOTA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

JAMES JOSEPH PARMLEY, OF NEW YORK, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

J. ROBERT FLORES, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

SCOTT M. BURNS, OF UTAH, TO BE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR STATE AND LOCAL AFFAIRS, OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN B. BROWN, III, OF TEXAS, TO BE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR OF DRUG ENFORCEMENT.

MICHAEL TAYLOR SHELBY, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

JANE J. BOYLE, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

MATTHEW D. ORWIG, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

JAMES B. COMEY, OF NEW YORK, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

THOMAS A. MARINO, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA) became U.S. law on April 10, 1979 and for the last twenty-three years, has served both the U.S. and the Republic of China on Taiwan well. By deterring aggression by the mainland, the United States has protected Taiwan from being forced into negotiations with China under the threat of armed attack or other forms of coercion. The TRA maintains the stable and secure environment within which Taiwan has become one of the world's leading free-market democracies. Today, Taiwan is prosperous and democratic, a nation well recognized for its achievements worldwide.

Taiwan is the seventh largest trading partner of the United States and has imported more from the United States each year, over the past 15 years, than the whole of mainland China. Furthermore, Taiwan and the United States share similar principles of freedom, democracy, human rights, peace and prosperity. Within the guidelines of the Taiwan Relations Act, Taiwan has completed various economic reforms and become a fully democratic country.

The legal and policy framework created by the TRA has allowed the U.S. Government and the American people to enjoy substantive relations with the governments and people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. None of this would have been possible, as Ronald Reagan noted in 1980, had it not been for "the timely action of the Congress, reflecting the strong support of the American people for Taiwan."

On the eve of the 23rd anniversary of the Taiwan Relations Act, I am confident that our relations with Taiwan will grow even stronger and that the TRA will continue to serve as the foundation for a strong partnership between our two nations.

HONORING 50 YEARS OF THE VIENNA LITTLE LEAGUE

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Vienna Little League of Vienna, Virginia as it celebrates 50 years of providing outstanding community service to the boys and girls of Vienna. In 1952, young ball players in Vienna were advised they could no longer play in the neighboring town's Little League. With a dedicated group of parents and the backing of the Lions Clubs of Vienna, the Vienna Little League was formed. One hundred and seventy-five players participated that first year. Over the years, the

League has grown rapidly, with over 1,200 children now participating in Tee-ball, Rookie, Minors, Majors and Challenger programs.

I am proud to point out that the Vienna Little League facilities and programs are among the finest in the country. The League earned a trip to the Little League World Series in 1972 and won the Virginia State Championship last season.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, what we are ultimately saluting today are the educational opportunities the League provides to thousands of boys and girls in terms of teamwork and sportsmanship. I know my colleagues join me in commending Vienna Little League on their first 50 years and look forward to it celebrating many more.

TRIBUTE TO ONONDAGA HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Onondaga High School Boys Varsity Football Team for winning the Class D New York State Football Championship on December 1, 2001. This was the first team in Onondaga High School's history to win a Class D State football championship.

Four years ago Onondaga High School did not have a football team; therefore, within just a few years this team quickly took the game to new levels, surpassing all others in the state. Ending the season 13-0, this stellar team attained their goals and set league records. The Tigers set the bar high and focused upon winning their league title, sectional title, and state title. Their strategy was a success because they were the first team out of the 41-school Onondaga High School League to win the state title. They stayed focused and never let their determination fade.

This team came together, and against all odds, rose to the top. As a result of their unfettered fortitude, the Tigers, led by coach Bill Spicer, established themselves as a unified team and showed others how hard work, courage, and passion for the game can enable any team to conquer their goals.

On behalf of the people of the 25th District of New York, it is my honor to congratulate the Onondaga High School football team and their coaching staff on their Class D State Football Championship. With these remarks, I would like to recognize the following players and staff. Hodges Sneed, Chad Amidon, Ryan Hotaling, Justin Graham, Ricky Bova, Kyle Bome, Adam Legg, Donald Cummings, Brandon VanSlyke, Carl Runge, John Manley, Matt Scriber, Mac Cushing, Andrew Flynn, Mike Hart, Tom Brownell, Kyle Martin, Joe DelVecchio, Marty Brunner, Shane Zehr, Jon Whipple, Dan Willis, Pete Majewski, Jacob Cummings, Cory Dill, Mike McAuliffe, James Sanford, Robert Bailey, Caleb Golembiewski,

Chris Mayotte, Travis Burton, Pat Neuman, Kurt Wasilewski, Aaron Johnson, Paul Runge, Travis Hass, Adam Goodman, Jesse Schneider, Head Coach Bill Spicer, Building Principal William Rasbeek, Athletic Director Michael Rizzi, Assistant Coaches, Paul Taylor, Jeff Pierce, Rick Bailey, and Victor Zampetti, and Volunteer Coaches Dave Pierce and Sean Colfer.

IMPROVING THE MEDICARE SYSTEM

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that will improve equity in the Medicare system and help to alleviate the growing problem of physician retention and recruitment in many areas.

The current physician fee schedule for Medicare has several components, one of which is a geographic index supposedly to adjust for cost differences in different areas. While this makes sense for a physician's expenses for office rent and other costs to vary by region, the time spent evaluating and treating a patient should not depend on where a senior lives.

My bill equalizes the physician work component of the Medicare physician fee schedule. The physician work component measures the physician time, skill and intensity in providing a service. Two additional components account for practice expense and malpractice expense. While practice and malpractice reimbursement should reflect differences in geographic costs, significant differences in physician fees in a national market for health care providers directly creates shortages in some communities like New Mexico, and excesses in other communities because they pay more.

This bill would eliminate the impact of the adjuster on physician pay by making it equal across the country. The physician work geographic practice cost index (GPCI) for New Mexico is 0.973. Bringing New Mexico to a 1.00 geographic adjuster whether through a floor or making all physician fees equal would translate into about a \$2,592,203 annual increase in Medicare payments to New Mexico physicians.

More and more seniors are learning that their physician has moved to a neighboring state because salaries are dramatically higher. New Mexicans don't pay into Medicare based on where we live, and we should not be denied access to health care because of where we live. Seniors in rural areas or "low cost areas" have seen increasing numbers of doctors leave for higher paying areas. Keeping doctors in rural states is extremely difficult because of the pay gap driven by discriminatory Medicare reimbursement. The disparities are very large. In 2000, average Medicare payments per beneficiary in New Mexico were

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

\$3,726, while in Texas average payments were \$6,539—70 percent more.

I urge my colleagues, especially those in rural states to consider this bill and its intent to bring equity and access to the outdated Medicare system.

A BILL TO PERMIT THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO HONOR ITS CITIZENS WITH STATUES IN STATUARY HALL

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill to permit statues honoring citizens of the District of Columbia in the same manner as statues honoring citizens of the States are placed in Statuary Hall in the Capitol. This legislation would amend two acts of Congress governing the submission and placement of statues in Statuary Hall to allow the District of Columbia to offer two statues to the Congress on behalf of D.C. residents. The District of Columbia was born with the nation itself after the War for Independence. The city has more than two centuries of its very own rich and uniquely American history. It goes without saying that the almost 600,000 American citizens who live in the nation's capital deserve the honor of having two of its history makers represented in the halls of the nation's Capitol just as citizens who live in the 50 states have long enjoyed.

This bill would allow the Mayor and the Council of the District of Columbia to devise the method for determining the identity of the honorees. Mayor Anthony Williams has already agreed to find funds in the District's budget for these statues upon the passage of this legislation. While D.C. residents have not yet obtained full political equality with the states, they have all the responsibilities of the states, including paying all federal taxes and serving in all wars. D.C. residents are second per capita in federal income taxes. They have served in every war since the Revolutionary War. In World War I, the district suffered more casualties than three states, in World War II, more casualties than four states, in Korea, more casualties than eight states, and in Vietnam, more casualties than in 10 states. These responsibilities and sacrifices speak best to some of the important reasons for this bill.

After more than 200 years, this bill offers District residents the opportunity to enjoy the same pride that all other citizens experience when they come to their Capitol—the opportunity to view memorials that commemorate the efforts of deceased local residents who have made significant contributions to American history. I ask for prompt passage of this mark of simple dignity and respect to the residents of the District of Columbia.

COMMENDING THE GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA ON THEIR 90TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in commending the service of the Girl Scouts of America on their 90th Anniversary. I salute them for their dedicated service to the young women of this nation.

Girl Scouting began in March of 1912, when founder Juliette Gordon Low assembled 18 girls from Savannah, Georgia, for a local Scouting meeting. Ms. Low strongly believed that all girls should be given opportunities to develop physically, mentally, and spiritually. These ideals continue in the organization today as girls acquire self-confidence, take on responsibility, and are encouraged to think creatively while acting with integrity.

As many of us know, the mission of the Girl Scouts is to help all girls grow strong. The organization works hard to empower our nation's young women to develop to their full potential as leaders and to set a foundation of values for sound decision-making. The Girl Scouts have continued to expand programs to address contemporary issues while still maintaining their core values.

Membership in the Girl Scouts has reached 2.7 million, making it the largest organization for girls in the world. Well over 30,000 girls are involved in the Girl Scouts in South Florida alone. The numbers continue to grow as more girls across the nation are exposed to the incredible experiences that the Girl Scouts provide.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank and commend the Girl Scouts for their efforts over the past 90 years in providing invaluable opportunities for girls' growth and development as citizen leaders.

INTRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE-SAVING SERVICE HERITAGE ACT, H.R. 4115

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the United States Life-Saving Service Heritage Act, legislation to celebrate one of the most inspiring periods in America's maritime history. This legislation would establish a comprehensive program to inventory, evaluate, document, and assist efforts to restore and preserve surviving historic lifesaving stations. I am pleased that my Jersey Shore colleague Representative Frank LoBiondo has joined me in this effort.

The history of lifesaving in the United States dates back to 1785, when the Massachusetts Humane Society began building huts along the Massachusetts coast to aid shipwreck victims. These huts were later fitted with surfboats, beach-carts, and other lifesaving equipment. Beginning in 1847, the Federal government recognized the importance and necessity of lifesaving efforts when Congress provided a

series of appropriations to establish lifesaving stations equipped to render assistance to shipwrecked mariners and their passengers. These stations were first established along the Atlantic coast with the assistance of Representative William Newell, who during the 31st and 39th Congresses represented some of the same areas of New Jersey that I represent today. Representative Newell's efforts contributed to the establishment of a network of lifesaving stations along the Jersey Shore from Sandy Hook to Cape May. In 1871, Congress approved the first appropriation for the Federal government to employ crews of lifesavers. On June 18, 1878, the "Act to Organize the Life-Saving Service" was enacted. In 1915 the Life-Saving Service merged with the Revenue Cutter Service to form the Coast Guard. At that time, there were over 275 lifesaving stations to aid shipwreck victims on the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf, and Great Lakes coasts.

The volunteer and professional lifesaving personnel who staffed these stations risked their lives to prevent shipwreck casualties. Winslow Homer immortalized these great heroes of the American coast in his painting *The Life Line*. Walt Whitman celebrated their inspiring actions in the following excerpt of his poem *Patrolling Barnegat*:

Through cutting swirl and spray watchful
and firm advancing,
(That in the distance! Is that a wreck? Is the
red signal flaring?)
Slush and sand of the beach tireless till day-
light wending,
Steadily, slowly, through hoarse roar never
remitting,
Along the midnight edge by those milk-
white combs careening,
A group of dim, weird forms, struggling, the
night confronting,
That savage trinity warily watching.

An outstanding example of this period survives today in my district. The historic Monmouth Beach lifesaving station, established in 1895, is a Duluth style station designed by the architect George Tolman. On one occasion, every member of the station's crew was awarded a gold lifesaving medal for rescuing victims of two shipwrecks on the same evening. Recently, this historic structure was slated for demolition to make way for a new parking lot for beachgoers. Fortunately, the entire community came together to save this important structure. However, much work needs to be done to preserve the station's history and the inspiring stories of those who served there.

It is not certain exactly how many stations like the one in Monmouth Beach remain. Many surviving historic lifesaving stations are of rare architectural significance, but harsh coastal environments threaten them, rapid economic development in the coastal zone, neglect, and lack of resources for their preservation. The heroic actions of America's lifesavers deserve greater recognition, and their contributions to America's maritime and architectural history should be celebrated.

That is why I have proposed the United States Life-Saving Service Heritage Act. This legislation would provide the resources necessary to inventory, document, and evaluate surviving lifesaving stations. It would also provide grant funding to assist efforts to protect and preserve these maritime treasures.

The United States Life-Saving Service Heritage Act would authorize the National Park

Service, through its National Maritime Initiative, to inventory, document, and evaluate surviving historic lifesaving stations. These activities would be conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Life-Saving Service Heritage Association, a Massachusetts based non-profit educational organization that works to protect and preserve America's lifesaving heritage. This inventory, documentation, and evaluation would be similar in nature to a study completed by the Park Service in 1994, on historic lighthouses. Under this legislation, the Park Service would serve as a clearinghouse of information on lifesaving station preservation efforts, which would greatly assist public and private efforts to protect these historic structures and the maritime heritage that they embody.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to celebrate one of the most heroic and inspiring periods in America's maritime history.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Girl Scouts of America on their 90th anniversary helping women of all ages "discover the fun, friendship, and power of girls together."

There are a myriad of GSA programs that have benefited kids in my community. LEAD (Leadership, Education and Development), Write On!, Si yo Puedo (yes I can), the Girl Scout Connection, and many others have helped girls in my district meet the challenges of the future.

Particularly in the San Francisco Bay Area of California, the Girl Scouting in the School Day program (GSSD) has helped over 3,100 at risk girls develop self-confidence by encouraging creativity and promoting life skills and values. Often these children are at high risk of dropping out of school, joining gangs, or using drugs and alcohol. GSSD has sponsored regular sessions, special events, and field trips to provide girls from over 51 Bay Area schools the experience of true camaraderie and friendship.

Another program, Teen Power-From the Heart, is committed to helping pregnant teens and teen mothers develop high self-esteem in addition to career and parenting skills. Last year, over 200 girls participated in this program.

I stress the importance of environmental education, and with the Program Adventure on Wheels for Girl Scouts (PAWS) over 3,000 girls in my district attended field trips to learn about protecting the environment.

A program entitled "Science is Super!" has provided science and math enrichment for girls living in low income housing in the Bay Area. This program is helping combat the common misbelief that women are not as competent as men in math and science. "Science is Super" is a wonderful program to help girls take their interests in science and math further.

It is unfortunate that many young women living in the United States cannot afford to join

the Girl Scouts and take advantage of the countless experiences they have to offer. To tackle this problem, GSA created an Opportunity Fund to provide financial support for low income families whose children would like to join the Girl Scouts of America. This fund has provided grants to over 4,425 girls to participate in GSA programs. It is important that any young woman who wishes to be a Girl Scout have the opportunity to do so. One grandmother, who was able to send her three granddaughters to camp because of assistance by the Opportunity Fund, said camp meant: "Six days with no gunfire, of not watching out for drug dealers. Six days of children's experiences that most of us take for granted: peace and play without looking over their shoulders. Six days that will last a lifetime!"

I ask my colleagues to join with me today in commending the Girl Scouts of America for their 90 years of commitment to helping our women leaders of tomorrow.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR ERIC HOLMES

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to pay tribute to Mayor Eric "Red" Holmes Shelby, Mississippi. After a long battle with illness, Mayor Holmes died on March 11, 2002.

Although he was only in his second term, Mayor Holmes will be dearly missed by the citizens of Shelby. He is quoted as saying that his secret to success was that he worked to serve the citizens if Shelby instead of himself. This was indeed the case. While in office, Eric's main priority was to improve the future of children in Shelby. He served as an official with high school football and with the Delta Softball League. He was also instrumental in securing grants to construct the Shelby City Park in order to give children a decent place to play on weekends and after school. On the day the park opened, it should be of note, that he was there cooking hotdogs and playing with the kids as well. Mayor Holmes should be commended because he is truly a modern day "role model", displaying the characteristics of integrity and commitment for all to admire.

Today, I express my sincerest condolences to the family of Mayor Eric Holmes. Not only has his family experienced a great loss, but the town of Shelby and Mississippi Delta has lost a dedicated public servant as well.

CONGRATULATIONS BEATRICE GLADWELL

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate Beatrice Gladwell for her outstanding service and contribution to her country, state, and community. Ms. Gladwell has been recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for her exemplary service and leadership through

the Pocahontas County, West Virginia 4-H program. The USDA has presented Ms. Gladwell of Buckeye, West Virginia, with the 2001-2002 National 4-H Alumni Award.

The countless hours of service and leadership dedicated to strengthening the communities and the youth of West Virginia more than adequately qualifies her for this award. In her many years as a teacher, and as a leader in 4-H, Ms. Gladwell has fully demonstrated her enthusiasm and love for her community and her fellow West Virginians. Ms. Gladwell was presented with The National 4-H Alumni Award here in Washington, D.C. April 10, 2002 at the USDA's 4-H Centennial Celebration. The National 4-H Alumni Award is given to former members, who, through their career accomplishments, serve as role models for 4-H'ers across the nation in promoting the 4-H motto of "To Make the Best Better." The four "H's" in the national organization's title stand for: (1) Head, which entails thinking critically to solve problems, (2) Heart, which means respecting self, others, and the environment; (3) Hands, which requires preparing for a career serving others, and, (4) Health, which asks that members choose a healthy lifestyle and learn to manage change and embrace life's challenges. Only the most exemplary models of citizenship, leadership and service towards others are recognized with this award.

It is noteworthy that Ms. Gladwell has been involved in 4-H for the past 73 years of her life. She joined the organization at the age of 10 and is currently the leader of the Buckeye Winners 4-H Club. Not only is Ms. Gladwell an inspiration to all of us as a 4-H'ers, but she has been a well-respected teacher in Pocahontas County for the past 65 years as well. Ms. Gladwell, congratulations and thank you for working to foster a spirit of service, leadership and citizenship by helping so many in your community and contributing so much in producing strong and proud future generations of West Virginians.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ms. Beatrice Gladwell on this most-inspiring award and recognition.

CONGRATULATIONS TO VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD ON "FAMILY NIGHT"

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of an extraordinary night that took place in my hometown of Ridgewood, New Jersey. On March 26, 2002, the residents of Ridgewood had a "Family Night," an evening when everyone was encouraged to set aside after school programs and sports, evening meetings, and even homework, in order to spend time with their families.

Families made dinner together, played board games, and watched family home videos. Others read books together or did something that most families don't do during the busy work week-relax. The evening, called "Ridgewood Family Night-Ready, Set, Relax" was the result of thorough planning by 15 residents of Ridgewood. Working with school officials, town sports councils, clergy, and community leaders, these 15 individuals created

an evening where it was possible for families to sit down and simply spend time with one another.

This doesn't sound like a radical idea, however seven months of preparation were required to clear families' schedules—guilt-free. Ridgewood is an active community, with outstanding youth programs and sports and an involved adult community. However, in our eagerness to expose our children to these programs, we all can be accused of over-scheduling our children, and ourselves. I think this is not only true for Ridgewood, but for cities and towns all over the United States. Ridgewood's family evening struck a nerve in America, as this town event made the news in *The Washington Post*, the *New York Times*, and *USA Today*, to name a few. *Good Morning America* spent time with families on that day and CNN featured the event on their show *Crossfire*. Ridgewood's plan to bring families together for just one evening resulted in people across the country stopping for a moment and reflecting on their own families' activities and commitments.

Perhaps not every town will be able to create such a successful evening as Ridgewood did, however families can create their own "Ready, Set, Relax" nights. I don't believe the Ridgewood community could have anticipated the tremendous positive response their evening received. I commend the planners of the family night, particularly Marcia Marra, Jenny Breining, Carol Williams, Tracy Autera, Doug Fromm, Anne Zusy, Wendy Schwehm, Denise Smith, Jenny Given, Donna Olsen, Beth BaRoss, Patti Roche, Cynthia Busbee, Adele Hoffmeyer, and Frank Sonnenberg. Additionally, I commend the families and members of the Ridgewood community for their participation. Their vision has made Americans look again at their hectic schedules of baseball games, band practice, club meetings, youth groups and music lessons. And hopefully, more families will spend an evening together occasionally, or even schedule a new event of their weekly calendar—family time.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Village of Ridgewood for the example they have set for America by taking time out for family. This is a lesson from which we can all benefit, in our districts, and in our own families. Thank you Ridgewood.

RECOGNITION FOR THE PENN LAKES GIRL SCOUTS

HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to honor the 90th anniversary of Girl Scouting, the world's largest organization for girls. Juliette Gordon Low founded the organization on March 12, 1912 in Savannah, Georgia. Through Girl Scouting, girls acquire self-confidence and expertise, take on responsibility, and are encouraged to think creatively and act with integrity—qualities that are essential in good citizens and great leaders. In my district in northwestern Pennsylvania, the Penn Lakes Girl Scout Council is made up of

about 11,000 girls and volunteers. One in five girls in the five-county area served by the Penn Lakes County participates in girl scouting where they are encouraged to develop to their fullest potential.

Girl Scouts can be found in schools, public housing, churches, community centers, battered women's shelters, Head Start facilities, in-school programs, juvenile homes and international centers. The Penn Lakes Council is dedicated to meeting the individual needs of young women in all communities. The council's outreach initiative is designed to serve girls in underprivileged areas. Individual Girl Scouts are mentored in situations where a troop format is not available.

In the Penn Lakes Girl Scout Council, girls learn by doing, and they are encouraged to make contributions to the world around them through community service. Since the Sept. 11 tragedy, Girl Scouts have made patriotic ribbons, written letters to firefighters and volunteers, given their own money to America's Fund for Afghan Children, and collected more than 20,000 lollipops for New York City children. All in an effort to let the world know that Girl Scouts care.

The quality programming provided to Girl Scouts in northwestern Pennsylvania would not be possible without a dedicated network of adult volunteers. These dedicated women and men give their time and energy to ensure continued service to the increasing number of girls who want to become Girl Scouts.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Girl Scouts of America for 90 years of ensuring that girls have a quality foundation for becoming successful women. May girl scouting enjoy another 90 years where girls can continue to grow strong.

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATAAN DEATH MARCH

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 60th anniversary of the infamous Bataan Death March, in which thousands of American and Filipino soldiers lost their lives in one of the most brutal episodes of World War II.

On December 22, 1941, the Japanese Army landed in northern Luzon in the Philippines and began to push southward toward Manila. At first, General Douglas MacArthur was inclined to confront the Japanese on the beaches, but without air support the U.S. Navy's small Asiatic fleet was in no position to challenge Japan at sea. While the U.S. regulars and Philippine Scouts were excellent troops, they were severely outnumbered and would have had no air support.

Giving up his initial strategy of defeating the enemy on the beaches, General MacArthur instead decided to withdraw to the Bataan Peninsula and pursue a strategy of defense and delay, by shortening his lines and using the mountainous, jungle-covered terrain to his advantage. He hoped they could hold out long enough for a relief force to be mounted from the United States.

By March 1942, however, it was clear that help from the United States would not arrive in time. Lacking sufficient food and ammunition, and wracked by dysentery and malaria, nevertheless the American-Filipino force bravely continued to fight.

In March, President Roosevelt ordered General MacArthur to leave the Philippines and escape to Australia, handing over his command to Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright and to Maj. Gen. Edward King.

On April 9, 1942, with food, supplies and ammunition virtually gone, after four months of gallant resistance, the exhausted and starving U.S. troops in Bataan were forced to surrender.

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately the courageous defense of Bataan had a shockingly tragic end. Marching their prisoners toward camps in northern Luzon, the Japanese denied food and water to the sick and starving American and Filipino soldiers for more than a week. When the weakest prisoners began to straggle, Japanese guards shot or bayoneted them and threw their bodies to the side of the road. Even those soldiers who were healthy when the March started became ill with dysentery and malaria along this long road.

It is estimated by some historians that Japanese guards may have killed more than 600 Americans and 10,000 Filipino prisoners during this long and brutal March, and that more than 1,500 American and 25,000 Filipino soldiers may have lost their lives after reaching their destination.

Meanwhile, General Wainwright and his troops on the small, fortified island of Corregidor in Manila Bay had been able to continue resisting for another month, despite being under constant Japanese artillery and air bombardment. But on May 6, 1942, after Japanese troops stormed ashore on the island, General Wainwright agreed to surrender Corregidor and all other U.S. troops on the Philippine islands. And by May 9, 1942, the battle for the Philippines had ended, though there remained some Americans and Filipinos who escaped to the mountains and continued to wage a guerrilla war against the Japanese.

Mr. Speaker, this week, on the 60th Anniversary of the Bataan Death March, there remain thousands of surviving American and Filipino veterans who continue to bear the scars, both physical and emotional, of that war crime. All of the courageous soldiers who fought, persevered or perished on the Island of Philippines at Bataan and Corregidor played a distinctive and vital role in World War II. Their stories, and the full history of the Bataan Death March must never be forgotten.

Inscribed on a monument in Corregidor, there is a poem by an unknown poet that pays homage to these brave soldiers: "Sleep my sons, your duty done. For Freedom's light has come. Sleep in the Silent Depths of the sea or in your bed of hallowed sod. Until you hear at dawn the low clear reveille of God."

Mr. Speaker, I call on all Americans who cherish liberty and freedom to join us this week in respectful recognition of the brave United States and Filipino soldiers who served in the Philippines during this fateful event.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL
PAUL J. GLAZAR

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to add to the many phrases of praise already accorded our departing New Jersey State National Guard Adjutant General, Major Paul J. Glazar. General Glazar departs this post after eight years of superb service. He has set the mark high for all others who follow in his footsteps.

General Glazar assumed the duties as The State Adjutant General for the New Jersey Army National Guard on February 24, 1994. As the Adjutant General he was responsible for the expansion of the Guard's command and control high technology training centers. His foresight in standing up these training centers for the education of staffs enabled the New Jersey National Guard to act as the focal point for command and control services on September 11, 2001. Fort Dix's ability to act in this key function can be traced back to outstanding leadership of General Glazar. Additionally, General Glazar demonstrated outstanding leadership in modernizing and expanding important Veteran projects for the state to include the Brigadier General William C. Doyle Veterans Cemetery and the New Jersey Veterans Memorial Home in Menlo Park.

Thankfully, we will not be losing General Glazar's leadership, since he will remain inside the New Jersey National Guard structure.

It is with tremendous pride and honor that I pay tribute to a great General who served New Jersey so honorably.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 2002

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Presidential Records Act Amendments Act of 2002. Prompt enactment of this bill will fix a serious, but in my view readily solvable, problem that has developed in the implementation of the Presidential Records Act of 1978. I am pleased that a number of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle have joined me as co-sponsors of the bill.

The Presidential Records Act of 1978 was a landmark law. It declared for the first time that the official records of a former President belong to the American people. It gave custody of a former President's records to the Archivist of the United States and imposed upon the Archivist "an affirmative duty to make such records available to the public as rapidly and completely as possible consistent with the provisions of this Act."

The Act built in safeguards over the disclosure of presidential records. It allowed former Presidents to restrict disclosure of certain confidential records for up to 12 years after they leave office. The authors of the Act considered this 12-year embargo sufficient to prevent a "chilling effect" on a President's ability to get

candid and confidential advice. In this regard, they were mindful of the Supreme Court's observation in *Nixon v. Administrator of General Services*, 433 U.S. 425 (1977), that the expectation of confidentiality in presidential communications "has always been limited and subject to erosion over time after an administration leaves office." The Act also permanently shielded from public release records containing military and diplomatic secrets or other categories of information whose disclosure would not be in the national interest.

The Act first applied to the records of former President Ronald Reagan. Therefore, records that former President Reagan restricted for 12 years should have become publicly available in February 2001. Unfortunately, it took one full year after the release date envisioned by the Act for just a relatively small portion of those records to be made public. One reason for this is that the records have undergone lengthy reviews to determine whether the former or incumbent President should attempt to prevent their release by claiming "executive privilege."

For much of last year, release of the Reagan records was delayed while the current Administration repeatedly extended the deadline for making executive privilege decisions under an Executive Order that President Reagan had issued before he left office. On November 1, 2001, President Bush issued a new, and much more restrictive, Executive Order to govern the review of a former President's records for possible executive privilege claims.

The new Executive Order No. 13233 starts with a "background" section that asserts an extremely expansive view of the scope of executive privilege. It requires the Archivist to notify both the former and incumbent Presidents of requests for access to presidential records. It then prohibits the Archivist from releasing the records "unless and until" both the former President and incumbent President agree to authorize access, or unless the Archivist is directed to release the records by a final and non-appealable court order. The Executive Order makes any claim of executive privilege by either the former or incumbent President binding on the Archivist. Indeed, the Archivist must comply with a privilege claim by a former President even if the incumbent President does not believe the claim is well founded. The Order sets a target date of 90 days for the review of records. However, under the terms of the Order, the review periods available to the former and incumbent Presidents are essentially open-ended. A former or incumbent President can indefinitely postpone public disclosure of records simply by withholding approval for their release, without ever needing to claim executive privilege.

Last November, the Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations, which I chair, held a hearing on implementation of the Presidential Records Act. At that hearing, lawyers, historians, and other experts criticized the Executive Order on legal and policy grounds. Members of Congress from both sides of the aisle voiced similar criticisms. Following the hearing, a host of archivists, historians and others contacted me to express their concerns over the Executive Order. Finally, several groups have filed a lawsuit to overturn the Executive Order.

I agree that the Executive Order violates the letter and spirit of the Presidential Records

Act. However, I do not think we should wait perhaps years for the lawsuit to run its course. We need to act now in order to get implementation of the Act back on track. I believe we can solve the problem in a way that protects the constitutional prerogatives of former and incumbent Presidents while preserving the Act's intent of publicly disclosing presidential records as promptly and completely as possible. That is what my bill seeks to do.

Like the Executive Order, my bill establishes a process for the consideration of executive privilege claims. Like the Executive Order, it requires advance notice to the former and incumbent Presidents before presidential records are released. This permits them to review the records in order to decide whether to claim privilege. Also like the Executive Order, my bill requires the Archivist to withhold records (or parts of records) for which the *incumbent* President claims privilege. In this event, a requester would have the burden of challenging a privilege claim in court.

However, my bill differs from the Executive Order in several ways. The bill does not attempt to define the scope of executive privilege. It leaves this to the courts. The bill limits the amount of time the former and incumbent President can take to review records and claim privilege. The basic review period is 20 working days, which is the same limit imposed on agencies under the Freedom of Information Act. This period may be extended for not more than another 20 working days if the Archivist determines that an extension is necessary to permit adequate review. If there is no claim of privilege within the applicable review period, the Archivist must release the records.

The other key difference between my bill and the Executive Order concerns what happens if a former President claims privilege. As noted previously, the Executive Order forces the Archivist to withhold records any time a former President claims privilege. The requester then has the burden of going to court to challenge the privilege claim. This is the feature of the Executive Order most clearly at odds with the Presidential Records Act. The bill reverses this burden. If a former President claims privilege, the Archivist will withhold the records for an additional 20 days in order to give the former President time to file suit to enforce his privilege claim. However, the Archivist will then release the records absent a court order to the contrary.

I believe this is a reasonable approach, and one that is consistent with the intent of the Presidential Records Act. The Act already provides for lawsuits by a former President to vindicate his rights and privileges. Furthermore, the Act already protects from disclosure those categories of information that would ordinarily be subject to executive privilege claims. Thus, any privilege claim a former President might assert probably would be based on novel and untested legal grounds that should be initially considered by a court.

The bill also includes several provisions that are not in the Executive Order. Most of these provisions are intended to ensure more transparency and public accountability with respect to possible executive privilege claims. For example, a claim of privilege would be in a written public document signed by the incumbent or former President, as the case may be. This is consistent with the settled principle that the right to claim executive privilege is personal to the incumbent or former President and cannot

be delegated to their assistants, relatives, or descendants.

Mr. Speaker, I request that a summary of the Presidential Records Act Amendments of 2002 be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 2002 SUMMARY

The Presidential Records Act Amendments of 2002 establishes statutory procedures to govern the assertion of executive privilege claims by a former or incumbent President over records covered by the Presidential Records Act. It preserves the constitutional right of a former or incumbent President to assert privilege claims, but does so in a way that complies with the framework and intent of the Presidential Records Act. It supersedes the procedures established in Executive Order 13233.

The bill requires the Archivist to provide advance notice of 20 working days to the former and incumbent Presidents before releasing presidential records in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Archivist would release the records upon the expiration of this 20-day period, except any records (or parts of records) for which the former or incumbent President asserts a claim of privilege.

The Archivist could extend the 20-day period for an additional 20 days if the former or incumbent President demonstrated a need for additional time to review the records. Additional time should rarely be needed. The former and incumbent Presidents have access to the records and could conduct their reviews well before the time the records are ready for public release. The Archivist also would have thoroughly categorized and screened the records before a notice is issued, which should greatly facilitate reviews by the former and incumbent Presidents.

The bill requires that any claim of privilege be in writing and signed by the former or incumbent President, specify the records to which it applies, and state the nature and grounds of the privilege claim. Notices of the proposed release of records, as well as any privilege claims, would be made public.

If the former President submitted a privilege claim, the Archivist would withhold the records covered by that claim for another 20 working days. This would permit the former President to seek judicial enforcement of his privilege claim, as already provided for in the Presidential Records Act. After expiration of this 20-day period, the Archivist would release the records unless a court ordered their continued withholding. This approach places the burden of establishing a privilege claim on the former President. Privilege claims should be extremely rare, given the protections already built into the Act and the age of the records.

If the incumbent President submitted a privilege claim, the Archivist would withhold the records unless and until the incumbent President withdrew the claim or there was a final, non-appealable court order directing the Archivist to release the records. This approach recognizes the legal and practical reality that the Archivist must honor a privilege claim by an incumbent President.

The bill would apply similar procedures to requests for access to records by Congress and the courts. The time periods, however, would be modified to ensure compliance with deadlines imposed by subpoenas or other legal process. Also, the bill does not specify an outcome if the incumbent President claimed privilege in response to a congressional or judicial access request. Disputes between the incumbent president and either the Congress or the courts would be left for resolution on a case-by-case basis.

The bill makes several conforming changes to existing provisions of the Presidential Records Act. It recognizes that authority to claim executive privilege is personal to a former or incumbent President and cannot be delegated to their representatives. This is consistent with current legal theory and practice concerning executive privilege. It also recognizes that a former or incumbent Vice President cannot claim presidential privileges.

Finally, the bill provides that Executive Order 13233 shall have no force or effect.

AMERICAN SERVICEMEMBER AND CIVILIAN PROTECTION ACT OF 2002

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "American Servicemember and Civilian Protection Act of 2002."

This bill expresses the sense of the Congress that President Bush should formally rescind the signature approving the International Criminal Court made on behalf of the United States, and should take necessary steps to prevent the establishment of that Court. It also prohibits funds made available by the United States Government from being used for the establishment or operation of the Court.

Perhaps the most significant part of the bill makes clear that any action taken by or on behalf of the Court against members of the United States Armed Forces shall be considered an act of aggression against the United States; and that any action taken by or on behalf of the Court against a United States citizen or national shall be considered an offense against the law of nations.

Mr. Speaker, today in New York and Rome celebrations are underway to mark the formal establishment of this International Criminal Court. Though the United States has not ratified the treaty establishing the Court, as required by the U.S. Constitution, this body will claim jurisdiction over every American citizen—military personnel and civilian alike.

The Court itself, however, is an illegitimate body even by the United Nations' own standards. The Statute of the International Criminal Court was enacted by a Conference of Diplomats convened by the United Nations General Assembly, whereas according to the UN Charter, the authority to create such a body lies only in the UN Security Council.

The International Criminal Court was established contrary to the American Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. It puts United States citizens in jeopardy of unlawful and unconstitutional criminal prosecution.

The International Criminal Court does not provide many of the Constitutional protections guaranteed every American citizen, including the right to trial by jury, the right to face your accuser, and the presumption of innocence, and the protection against double jeopardy.

Members of the United States Armed Forces are particularly at risk for politically motivated arrests, prosecutions, fines, and imprisonment for acts engaged in for the protection of the United States. These are the same brave men and women who place their lives on the line to protect and defend our Constitu-

tion. Do they not deserve the full protections of that same Constitution?

Mr. Speaker, I hope all members of this body will join me in opposing this illegitimate and illegal court by co-sponsoring the "American Servicemember and Civilian Protection Act of 2002."

ARMAC

HON. JOHNNY ISAKSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to recognize the Atlanta Regional Military Affairs Council (ARMAC) on the occasion of their 50th year of serving the people of Georgia.

The Atlanta Regional Military Affairs Council was created to foster partnerships, education and a strong working relationship between the business and military communities in the Atlanta area. ARMAC was founded 50 years ago and works closely with each of the military branches. The Atlanta area is rich with military history and structure with its bases: NAS-Atlanta, Dobbins ARB, Fort McPherson and Fort Gillem. Additionally, the Atlanta area hosts reserve units of the Coast Guard and National Guard. The ARMAC executive committee consists of representatives from every major command in the Atlanta area.

ARMAC was founded as a partnership with the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. In 1999, largely due to the Cobb County Chamber of Commerces' extraordinary support of the Military, ARMAC found a new home with the Cobb County Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Speaker, as the Atlanta Regional Military Affairs Council begins its 50th year of service to the military and business communities in Atlanta, it is highly appropriate to recognize their efforts over the past 50 years, and wish them well as they begin their next 50 years of service to the people of Georgia.

HONORING SERGEANT DAVID WURTZ

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Army Sergeant David Wurtz, a brave man who is not just a hometown hero to his neighbors in College Point, minutes from Ground Zero in New York City, he is also a true American hero. Our nation owes Sergeant Wurtz a debt of gratitude for being among the first fearless U.S. soldiers on the ground fighting Al-Qaeda forces in Afghanistan. That patriotic duty came at a price, and Sergeant Wurtz was awarded the Purple Heart after returning from battle injured.

David Wurtz was born to Clem and Joan Wurtz in College Point 25 years ago, and is a proud hometown boy. He attended Flushing High School and Bleeker Junior High. His mother Joan describes young David as shy, but always a good student. He gave his parents a scare when one day, at age 17, he missed dinner, something he never did. After

much worrying by his parents, he later returned safe and sound—and enlisted in the U.S. Army's delayed entry program. At age 18, Mr. Wurtz was assigned in Hawaii. He quickly moved up the ranks and moved to the 10th Mountain Division at Fort Drum in upstate New York. Then came September 11, 2001.

After watching the horror of the terrorist attacks unfold on his television from Fort Drum, he had no idea that a short time later, he would be fighting terrorists in Afghanistan to protect his hometown and all of America from future terrorist attacks.

Between late September and March 1st, Sgt. Wurtz found himself in various staging and combat situations, leading up to his involvement in Operation Anaconda. The 10th Mountain Division was positioned on a mountain in Afghanistan in the morning hours of March 2nd and immediately became engaged in a 16-hour fire fight with enemy forces.

Shortly into the battle, Sgt. Wurtz was struck by a mortar shell, injuring his right foot. Minutes after the initial hit, the wounded Wurtz was hurt again, a mortar shell hitting his right kneecap. As he was being carried off the battlefield by medics, a photographer took his picture—a photo that appeared on front page of the March 8th New York Daily News. While he received medical attention in the field, because of the fierce fighting, Sgt. Wurtz and about 40 other injured soldiers were forced to endure the danger of intense fighting and freezing temperatures, because helicopters were unable to airlift them until nightfall.

After a series of operations and hospital stays overseas, Sgt. Wurtz arrived at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, DC on March 9th to very grateful family members: his parents Clem and Joan, brothers Chris and Daniel, aunt and uncle Judy and Lenny Crawford, cousins Peggy Crawford and Brianne Pawson, and sister-in-law Danielle Auletta. While in Washington, he was presented with the Purple Heart and visits from U.S. Generals and visits from Members of Congress.

On March 18th, Sgt. Wurtz returned to New York City and his College Point neighborhood where he has been greeted and thanked by many appreciative friends, neighbors and local leaders. Despite his injuries, he is eager to report back to Fort Drum and is willing to return to Afghanistan if he is so ordered.

Although Sgt. Wurtz would disagree with the label, Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring him as the hero he is. Sgt. David Wurtz's courageous service on behalf of this country is the reason our Armed Forces ensure that we remain the land of the free and the home of the brave.

A TRIBUTE TO KVPT VALLEY PUBLIC TELEVISION ON ITS SILVER ANNIVERSARY

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of KVPT Valley Public Television, which has made a significant contribution to the educational advancement of many people in my district. KVPT provides the Central San Joaquin Valley with quality PBS programs includ-

ing Antiques Roadshow, Masterpiece Theater, and Sesame Street. Beyond that, Valley Public Television produces local programming such as Valley Press and Jobs, which broadcasts valuable local news and information about agriculture, employment, cultural events, and politics.

Throughout the past 25 years, community support has been an integral part of Valley Public Television. Through financial support, volunteering, and technical advice, Central Valley residents have maintained the station's quality alternative programming. Without the assistance and generosity of local residents, KVPT could not have sustained the inspirational and educational programming that has contributed so much to the people of my district.

Valley Public Television plays an important role in expanding educational opportunities for the Valley. It offers GED courses and has formed partnerships with local community colleges. These partnerships have resulted in the formation of on-air college courses that viewers can take for credit. KVPT also offers "Ready to Learn" workshops, which teaches parents, caregivers and teachers in a seven county region how to utilize KVPT's children's programming as an educational tool to help children get ready to learn before they enter the school system.

Under the leadership of its General Manager, Colin Dougherty, Valley Public Television has been a leader in Central Valley broadcasting for a quarter of a century. Mr. Dougherty has been with KVPT since its inception in 1977. His work has been an important part of Valley Public Television's success. I commend Mr. Dougherty on his work over the years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating Valley Public Television on their twenty-five years serving the residents of the Central Valley.

CONGRATULATIONS TO REVEREND CRAIG D. MCDANIEL

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in offering our warmest congratulations to an outstanding community leader, Reverend Craig D. McDaniel, who is being honored for his faithfulness and dedication to the Smith Memorial Church of God in Christ as well as to the 10th District of New Jersey. On Friday May 10, 2002, there will be "A Night of Celebration" in Newark mark his achievements.

Craig Douglass McDaniel was born on February 25, 1960 to the Reverend Melvin McDaniel and the late Sallie Prather McDaniel in Newark, NJ. He is the eldest of five siblings born to this union. Craig was reared in Newark, NJ and attended the Newark Public Schools, graduating from Weequahic High School in 1979. He furthered his education at William Paterson College in Paterson, NJ.

Craig attended church with his family until he joined Holy Temple (Smith Memorial) Church of God in Christ in 1984 under the leadership of the late Bishop Howard Smith. In

1986, Craig was ordained a minister under the current Pastor, Dr. C.H. Evans and a few years later was ordained an Elder in the Church of God in Christ. In the early 90's, Elder McDaniel became assistant Pastor. He has traveled throughout the United States in revivals as an avid supporter of the Church of God in Christ.

One of Reverend McDaniel's greatest joys in life is serving people. In church, he is the Youth President and the Advisor of the Youth Department, Committee member for the Pastor's Anniversary Committee, former Vice President of the Young Adult Choir and many other auxiliaries. Reverend McDaniel serves in our jurisdiction as Vice President of the Youth Department and is also a National Adjutant in the Church of God in Christ.

In the community, he has participated on the advisory board for AIDS Benefits, Outreach Street Ministry, Essex County Prison Ministry, Annual Youth Retreats and Summits and the Beth Israel Medical Center Cultural Awareness Board. Reverend McDaniel was on the committee that enabled the Smith Memorial Church street to be renamed, from Stratford Place to Bishop Howard Smith Plaza (named after our founder, the late Bishop Howard Smith). In addition, Reverend McDaniel continues to better himself by continuing his education at Kean University in Union, NJ where he is currently majoring in Education.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in wishing Reverend McDaniel all the best as he continues his outstanding service to his church and the 10th District of New Jersey.

HONORING NORTHSIDE HOSPITAL-CANTON

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on July 6, 1962, Northside Hospital-Canton opened its doors to the surrounding community. From the very beginning, the hospital has strived to be an institution dedicated to the health and wellness of those that it serves. The hospital opened with only 250 beds, a 24-hour emergency department, and 80 physicians. As Cherokee County began to flourish and grow, the hospital did as well. Now, with more than 1,470 physicians serving over 300,000 patients annually, the hospital has proven itself to be a top quality facility that is clearly able to cope with the demands of a vibrant and growing part of one of the major metropolitan areas in the Southeastern United States. As the hospital reaches a milestone of 40 years of service, it is easy to see the vital role it plays in the community.

Much of the hospital's success can be attributed to its outstanding staff and its top-notch doctors; and employees stay with the hospital for a long time. One nurse, Ginnie Poor, has worked at the hospital for over 37 years. She is an example of the dedication and commitment the workers have made in order to guarantee health care of the highest quality.

Currently the hospital is expanding its emergency, radiology, and women's services, as well as offering more specialized services.

Under the leadership of CEO Doug Parker, the hospital expects to continue to grow with the increasing demands of the county. As the hospital continues its innovative and compassionate approach to the care of the patients, it dedicates itself to maintaining a leadership position in the health industry; not only in the quality provided, but also in the manner in which it educates, informs, and contributes to the community.

**FAMILY FARM AND RANCH
INNOVATION ACT**

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to help ensure our nation's family farms and ranches continue to produce the agricultural products that have made us the breadbasket for the world.

Small family farms and ranches helped build the foundation of America. Thomas Jefferson once wrote in a letter to George Washington, "Agriculture is our wisest pursuit, because it will in the end contribute most to real wealth, good morals, and happiness." Today many small farms and ranches have disappeared. This is in part because the smaller farms and ranches have not been able to change to more profitable means of production. To continue as a viable business in agriculture farmers and ranchers need to be able to use modern techniques that increase profitability, and do it in a manner that is environmentally sound.

As a friend of mine, W.R. Stealey, reminded me when I was first elected to the Colorado Legislature, "If you eat, you are in agriculture."

The Family Farm and Ranch Innovation Act (FFRIA) would provide necessary tools for small agriculture businesses to modernize and become more competitive in today's market, access to credit and a plan to turn the credit into increased revenue.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Commission on Small Farms report titled "A Time to Act" found, "The underlying trend toward small farm decline reflects fundamental technological and market changes. Simply put, conventional agriculture adds less and less value to food and fiber on the farm and more and more in the input and post-harvest sectors. We spend more on capital and inputs to enable fewer people to produce the Nation's food and look primarily to off-farm processing to produce higher value products. Sustainable agriculture strives to change this trend by developing knowledge and strategies by which farmers can capture a large share of the agricultural dollar by using management skills to cut input costs—so a large share of the prices they receive for their products remain in their own pockets—and by producing products of higher value right from the farm." (In context of the report farms include ranches.)

The innovation plans in FFRIA, to be developed with the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service, would provide the blueprints to increase the value of farm and ranch outputs.

The report also found, "Agricultural operations require high levels of committed capital

to achieve success. The capital-intensive nature of agricultural production makes access to financial capital, usually, in the form of credit, a critical requirement. Small farms are no different from larger farms in this regard, but testimony and USDA reports received by this Commission indicate a general under-capitalization of small farms, and increased difficulty in accessing sources of credit." If small farms and ranches are going to use improved technologies laid out in innovation plans they will need capital. The Small Business Administration's 7(a) loan program has a long history of helping small businesses and would be a great tool for small farmers and ranchers to implement their plans.

America's small farms and ranches need a hand up to remain viable in our rapidly changing marketplace. Often today's small agriculture businesses are family owned and have only a very small profit margin. The combination of low market prices for raw agricultural commodities and the rising cost of land means that many of these businesses cannot afford to carry on. And that causes more urbanization of valuable farm and ranch land.

This legislation recognizing the importance of our small farming and ranching businesses. They provide diversity in the market place, local production of food, less pollution, and jobs, all of which strengthen our economy. And, farms and ranches that are part of our community remind us that food and other agricultural products don't just come from stores, and remind us of our connection to the land.

Mr. Speaker, small farms and ranches have provided the livelihood for many families since the beginning of our country. This bill will help ensure small farms and ranches do not become a thing of the past by providing the technical expertise and capital to allow them to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

**JOBLESS RATE IS AT 18-YEAR
HIGH IN DISTRICT**

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am concerned. I am concerned that my district lost 12,400 jobs in the past year including 300 from Global Crossing. I am concerned that this jobless rate is an 18-year high. I am concerned that in the last decade, 41 percent of Rochester, New York citizens between the ages of 20 to 34 have left town.

While my area has survived the wave after wave of layoffs over the last 20 years by the giant employers such as Kodak, the bankruptcy filing of Global Crossing in January was a shock. Global Crossing was seen as the wave of the future. Two outstanding labor leaders in the Rochester community summarized the thoughts of many workers in an essay which appeared in the Rochester Democrat & Chronicle on March 19, 2002. I have attached for the record a copy of this guest essay for my colleagues' consideration.

HOLD ALL CORPORATIONS ACCOUNTABLE, OR
OUR ECONOMY WILL NOT IMPROVE

(By James Bertolone and Gary Bonadonna—
Guest Essayists)

Recently, it's been reported that Monroe County has experienced a loss of 12,400 jobs

during the last year. Unemployment also has risen to a 10-year high of 6.4 percent (story, March 6). We have also learned that over the last decade, 30,000 young people have left this area looking for better opportunities.

These statistics may come as a surprise to people in Monroe County, especially those who have been following the predictions of a hopeful economic future from the Chamber of Commerce, the Industrial Management Council and the Center for Governmental Research the past few years.

In a trend that started in the 1980s, Monroe County has endured an astonishing deindustrialization of its work force. Due to one-sided free trade deals, the rate of this deindustrialization has accelerated rapidly. Eastman Kodak Co., Bausch & Lomb Inc., Xerox Corp., Valeo Electric Systems Inc. and others have announced wave after wave of layoffs. Small manufacturing concerns, many of which sprung up to fill the gap as large corporations shed workers, are suffering also.

The job loss at large manufacturing companies was, despite our instincts to the contrary, supposed to be good news. We were told by pro-corporate cheerleaders of the new economy that despite these layoffs, our local economy would still continue to grow jobs. We were merely an economy in transition, and the wonder of free trade and the dawning of a new Internet-based economy were supposed to lead these workers to a more modern workplace.

So what exactly has this new economy brought us?

Based on statistics, apparently a whole lot less than we bargained for. In this new world, we are supposed to get rich through investment in an ever-expanding stock market, not by punching a time clock. The old economy wouldn't be missed, although it served our community and generations before us so well. But the truth is unmistakable—12,400 jobs lost; 30,000 of our best and brightest seeking greener pastures elsewhere and the so-called experts at a loss to explain how this happened.

Working people can no longer stand idle while the corporate elite strip away our future and while regulations that had been designed to protect us from corporate greed are being dismantled by highly paid, pro-corporate lobbyists. According to that wild-eyed radical Alan Greenspan, two-thirds of economic activity in the United States is based on consumer spending. If workers don't have decent paying jobs, they don't have money, and there goes two-thirds of the economy.

It's time to recognize that our economy cannot improve without corporate accountability. Big business must be held accountable to their workers, to communities in which they operate and their investors.

We must regulate and protect the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively because, like it or not, organized labor is the only protection we have against the unfettered power of corporate management.

Organized labor's struggle to change labor standards, health and safety regulations and general social policy has become the greatest anti-poverty program in the history of the industrialized world.

**BACK-TO-SCHOOL DAY IN
AFGHANISTAN**

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I applaud the children, families, and teachers of Afghanistan for celebrating their first back-to-school

day to welcome both girls and boys since the fall of the Taliban regime. I would especially like to honor the female teachers and students of Afghanistan who were not allowed to teach or go to school for the past five years, and the many who continued to do so despite the risk to their own lives.

In our mission to eradicate terrorism, the U.S. has recognized the importance of supporting education in Afghanistan. In addition to \$2 million pledged to UNICEF for their Back-to-School campaign, \$6.5 million of the \$296 million we designated for reconstruction has gone to printing textbooks.

I commend the UNICEF-sponsored Back-to-School campaign for working hard on the ground to get over 1.5 million children into a learning environment by March 21, the first day of school across the country. Their logistical efforts included delivering kits of over 50 separate teaching and learning tools to schools, teachers, and students; providing 40,000 stationery kits, 10,000 School-in-a-Box kits, 7.8 million textbooks, and 18,000 chalkboards to schools across the country; having all Afghan children vaccinated for the measles; combating malnutrition among Afghan children; and communicating the positive message of the campaign to all parents in the country.

I praise the Afghan Interim Government for playing a critical role in this campaign and making education a priority. It has been heart-breaking to hear about so many girls having to take tremendous risks to sneak to school while their country was under Taliban rule and the horrific punishments they endured if caught. I was in awe of the courage of so many female teachers who ran underground schools because of their commitment to educating children. It has been so inspiring to hear stories of Afghan girls so eager to learn that they weathered harsh conditions to return to school as soon as the Taliban left town, well before the official first day of school.

As the children and teachers in Afghanistan embrace this renewed opportunity for education, we must realize that this is just the beginning and view our continued support as critical. I urge this body and this government to continue to enhance our efforts to ensure that each year all children in Afghanistan can celebrate back-to-school day with joy and anticipation, without fear.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO TEMPORARILY SUSPEND THE U.S. IMPORT DUTY ON CERTAIN EPOXY MOLDING COMPOUNDS

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer legislation that would suspend temporarily, through December 31, 2005, the rate of duty applicable to imports into the United States of certain epoxy molding compounds. These materials are used for encapsulating, or coating, integrated circuits that feed into various electronics applications.

While it is possible that there are U.S. companies that make some kinds of epoxy molding compounds in the United States, my understanding is that there are no domestic

sources of the exact compounds intended to be addressed through my legislation. I further understand that the only qualified manufacturers of the required materials are outside the United States.

Because there is no substitute domestically manufactured product currently benefiting from the present 6.1 percent duty rate on these products, no adverse impact on a domestic producer or industry is anticipated should my legislation be enacted. At the same time, I know its enactment would be beneficial to some hard working folks in the 16th District of Illinois. It makes no sense to impose an import duty on a product where there is no domestic manufacturer. I therefore urge my colleagues to support inclusion of this legislation into the Miscellaneous Tariff Correction bill to be moved later this year.

IN RECOGNITION OF HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE DAY

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Yom Ha Shoah, Holocaust Remembrance Day. We recall now not only the more than six million Jews who lost their lives, but the human potential that was also extinguished during the dark days of World War II. We remember not just the mothers and fathers, the sons and daughters, the brothers and sisters, but also their descendants who never got to make their contributions to mankind. And we remember the heroes who gave their lives in the greatest fight for freedom and democracy the modern world has ever known.

By pausing today, we join in a solemn bond with the victims of the Holocaust to ensure that the world will never suffer such a horrific tragedy again. It is through our reflection that we acknowledge our loss and through our actions that we build a world free of such hatred and despair. Our greatest tribute to the millions who suffered at the hands of the Nazis will be to ensure that their memory will never be extinguished. By recognizing Holocaust Remembrance Day, we do just that by educating today's and future generations.

Yet the fires of hate, which burned so brightly in Europe from 1939 through 1945, never really burned out. They were smoldering in the hearts of the terrorists who flew their planes into the Twin Towers, the Pentagon and into the ground of rural Pennsylvania on September 11th. And those same fires are ablaze even today, in actions of the suicide bombers on the West Bank and in Gaza. We pray, Mr. Speaker, for a soothing rain to extinguish forever the fires of hatred.

With these examples fresh in our minds, we marvel at the strength and character of the Jewish people. Their steadfast determination to rebuild their lives following the Holocaust has given the world a remarkable model of resolve. Through their example, we can glimpse the extraordinary human spirit that rises above the fruitlessness of anger and resentment. With this day and with our deeds we honor that spirit. Mr. Speaker, we observe Yom Ha Shoah to always remember and never forget. I am proud to recognize Yom Ha Shoah and I urge my colleagues, and all Americans, to do the same.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY OF NEW JERSEY SCHOOL OF NURSING ON 10 YEARS OF SUCCESS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 10th anniversary of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey—School of Nursing. This anniversary will be celebrated with a gala to be held this Friday, April 12 at The Newark Club in Newark, New Jersey.

The University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ) is a national leader in health professions education, research, clinical practice, and community service. One of eight schools within the University, the School of Nursing (SN) has become recognized as a driving force in implementing premier academic programs, advancing clinical practice, conducting urban health research, and offering needed community health services in inner cities. A dynamic institution, the School champions continuous program review and refinement as it prepares students to meet the healthcare delivery challenges of this century.

Established as an academic program in 1990, the School of Nursing was reorganized as UMDNJ's seventh school in 1992. The School offers a comprehensive program of research, education and educational mobility. Nursing degree programs at the Associate's (A.S.), Baccalaureate (B.S.N.), Master's (M.S.N.) and Post-Master's Certificate (P.M.C.) levels as well as Ph.D. program in Urban Systems provide an articulated educational ladder for advanced education.

Student enrollment has risen dramatically since the establishment of nursing programs at UMDNJ, increasing from 55 students in 1990 to 600 currently. The School's success in offering a statewide system of fully articulated undergraduate and graduate education programs has been made possible through the establishment of strong partnerships with both institutions of higher education and leading healthcare institutions. In addition to the nursing education programs offered on the University's Newark and Stratford campuses, UMDNJ—SN has established joint educational programs with its partner institutions (Middlesex County College, Ramapo College of New Jersey, New Jersey Institute of Technology, Englewood Hospital and Medical Center, Our Lady of Lourdes Medical Center, and Planned Parenthood Federation of America). These partnerships have increased statewide access to nursing education programs and have enabled SN students to enjoy a rich exposure to a diverse, interdisciplinary faculty and a wealth of clinical experiences. Educational excellence at the School of Nursing is evident by the high distinction received by the Middlesex County College/UMDNJ Joint Nursing Program for receiving the highest ranking in the United States for its 100 percent pass rate on the national board examination in 2001.

Leading the School's development has been its founding Dean, Dr. Frances Ward (formerly known as Frances W. Quinless). Dr. Ward's leadership has inspired the School's faculty

and students through a decade of growth. In June, Dr. Ward will be returning to teaching and research as a faculty member of the School of Nursing's M.S.N. Program and its Joint Ph.D. Program in Urban Systems. This program is focused on preparing graduates to address critically important issues involving urban health, health delivery, policy and planning.

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude by congratulating Dean Ward on her successful stewardship of the UMDNJ-School of Nursing and for her achievements in advancing nursing education in the State of New Jersey. I salute the School of Nursing for its decade of growth and excellence and look forward to its continuing good works in preparing the state's nursing profession to meet the demands of this new century.

HONORING JESSE LONG, FOUNDER,
GREATER ATLANTA CHRISTIAN
SCHOOL

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, there are many qualities possessed by a true leader: determination, organization, and commitment. Many people possess these characteristics, but a successful leader must also be compassionate, caring, and humble. A true leader must be able to understand there is a greater cause far beyond that of recognition and praise, and that the goal is set for the betterment of others.

My fellow members of Congress, I would like to inform you of the great accomplishments of Jesse Long, founder of Greater Atlanta Christian School. Just recently, Jesse Long gathered with community leaders, to celebrate the successes and achievements of the school he established. Mr. Long dedicated much of his life to establishing an institution that would not only prepare students academically, but also provide them with a firm foundation of values and morals based on Christian teachings.

Jesse Long, a native of Tennessee, attended Dasher Bible School in Valdosta, Georgia. After graduating, he served as pastor in various churches throughout the state. Now 69 years old, happily married, and with five children and 12 grandchildren of his own, Long now serves as the Chancellor of Greater Atlanta Christian School. Outside the school, Mr. Long continues to serve his community as an elder of The Campus Church and through his involvement in Atlanta Inner-city Ministries.

For 30 years, Jesse served as President of the school, constantly pushing it to higher levels of achievement and growth. The school was his dream; kept close to his heart. He began to put his dream into motion in the early 1960's when he purchased a piece of farmland in Gwinnett County, northeast of Atlanta. Although it was doubtful a credible school could be established and operated in what was then rural countryside northeast of Atlanta, Long persevered doing what God desired for him. In 1968 his vision was fulfilled; the school opened with 150 students enrolled and a staff of six. At that time, it was difficult to imagine only 40 years later the school

would be located on a four-lane highway, with over 1,600 students, and the third largest private school in the state.

Jesse not only provided a Christian environment for his students, but also offered a quality education. The school has been locally and nationally recognized; and the students consistently rank academically above the averages of a majority of state and private schools.

The school has been a labor of love for Jesse. He built the facility from the ground up through hard work and an unshakeable faith in God. The impact he has made on the community and generations of young people is immeasurable, and will be remembered for generations into the future.

Jesse Long is one man God used to do great things. Through Jesse Long's resolve and hard work, and with God's constant guidance, Greater Atlanta Christian School is consistently recognized as one of the best schools in the southeast. I not only want to recognize Jesse for the education he has given thousands, but distinguish him from many other educators, for his selflessness and incredible humility. He demonstrates, on a daily basis, a life of virtue that is an example for all. Please join me in congratulating Jesse Long for the amazing things he and our Lord have accomplished for our young people.

REMEMBERING PEGGY WAYBURN

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, during the recent District Work period, we learned of the death of Peggy Wayburn. An accomplished author and photographer, her work taught us about some of the most special parts of our country and the importance of saving them for future generations.

She was a New Yorker by birth but a Westerner at heart, drawn to wild country. And she played an important role in the efforts to protect it.

In the late 1950s, she joined her husband, Dr. Edgar Wayburn, in working for establishment of a Redwoods National Park. In 1961, 1963, and 1965 she was the organizer of the biennial national wilderness conferences sponsored by the Sierra Club. At the 1961 conference, she sat next to Interior Secretary Stuart Udall and first broached the subject of a new national park to him. While he didn't come out to the proposed park site, as a follow up to her suggestion he did send his assistant, who toured the area with the Wayburns and Martin Litton. This was one of the key developments that ultimately led to the establishment of the park.

And, like her husband, she had a special love for the Alaska. Her writings about that "Great Land" were influential in the debates that led to the enactment of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, signed into law by President Carter in December, 1980. Her role in passing that monumental act was recently recognized by our colleague, Representative NANCY PELOSI who said, "Dr. Wayburn and his wife Peggy were captivated by the unique beauty of the Alaska landscape on their first visit almost thirty years ago . . .

Today, 104 million acres remain wild largely because of that first visit made to Alaska by the Wayburns."

She also was involved in working for establishment of the Point Reyes National Seashore, Redwoods National Park, and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

In addition to serving as Honorary Vice President and Trustee of the Sierra Club Foundation, Peggy Wayburn co-founded People for Open Space, directed the Point Reyes Seashore Foundation, and served on the Board of Audubon Canyon Ranch. Her efforts earned numerous awards including the Sierra Club's Special Achievement Award, the California Conservation Council Award, and the Sierra Club of California's Special Service Award. In 2001, both of the Wayburns were honored with the Wilderness Society's Robert Marshall Award, their highest honor presented to private citizens who have devoted lifetime service to, and have had notable influence upon, conservation and the fostering of an American land ethic.

Mr. Speaker, America and the conservation movement are diminished by Peggy Wayburn's departure. For the information of our colleagues, I am attaching reports from two newspapers concerning her life and accomplishments.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Mar. 30, 2002]

When Peggy Wayburn sat down to write her second book about Alaska, she chose to begin with a simple statistic: Anyone wishing to explore the entire state would have to visit about one million acres per day—for a year.

It was a simple, elegant number meant to impress upon readers the enormity of a place that Wayburn argued should be left as is.

A prolific nature writer and environmentalist who was instrumental in preserving millions of acres in Alaska and creating some of Northern California's most cherished parks, Peggy Wayburn died March 21 in San Francisco after a long illness. She was 84.

Known primarily for five books she wrote on the outdoors, Wayburn also was published in a variety of magazines and was an accomplished photographer whose images graced many calendars. She was involved in a number of conservation organizations, including the San Francisco-based Sierra Club.

A native of New York City who was a member of Phi Beta Kappa at Barnard College, she moved to San Francisco in 1945 and quickly fell in love both with the area's beauty and with doctor and outdoorsman Edgar Wayburn. Their first date was spent hiking on Mt. Tamalpais, just north of the city. They were married in 1947.

Edgar Wayburn was a rising figure in the Sierra Club, and by default—at least initially—Peggy Wayburn was thrust into some of the state's most contentious environmental battles.

In California, the club was battling to protect small but important places previously overlooked by the state and federal governments. The Wayburns were part of the push that would eventually lead to the creation of Point Reyes National Seashore in 1962 and, later, Redwoods National Park and Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

But in 1967, the Wayburns took their first trip to Alaska—a voyage they would take dozens more times over the next 30 years.

"What Peggy and Ed found in Alaska were vast, intact, pristine ecosystems," said Deborah Williams, executive director of the Alaska Conservation Foundation.

"Peggy felt that human beings have a profound obligation to be good stewards to the

land," Williams said, "and she saw in Alaska both an opportunity and responsibility to do that."

Upon returning to California, the Wayburns began pushing the Sierra Club to pay more attention to Alaska. It was a critical time for the newly created state, with tremendous pressures to divvy up tens of millions of acres of federally owned land between the fledgling state government and the many tribes native to the area.

It also was a time when there was a growing awareness that intact ecosystems in the United States were rare. Environmentalists began pointing out how the West—even with its expansive national parks and forests—was missing vital members of its natural communities. Not only did Alaska still have all its native species, but it had them in almost unimaginably large numbers.

Inspired, Wayburn wrote two books on the state. The first, "Alaska, the Great Land" was co-written by Mike Miller and published in 1974. Along with John McPhee's "Coming Into the Country," it was influential because it expressed how different—and how wild—Alaska still was to an audience that mostly never had seen the state, nor ever would. The book also became a staple on Capitol Hill in the 1970s as the debate over federal land in Alaska heated up in Congress.

The second book, "Adventuring in Alaska," was the first Sierra Club adventure guide and remains in print. It was one of the first comprehensive guidebooks for the state, offering readers practical travel tips and a myriad of facts on Alaska's natural wonders.

In December 1980, just weeks before leaving office, President Carter signed the Alaska Lands Act, which set aside 104 million acres in the state as either national parks, national wildlife refuges or national forests. Carter has since called it one of the most important accomplishments of his presidency.

In 1999, President Clinton awarded Edgar Wayburn a Presidential Medal of Freedom, citing his and Peggy's work in Alaska during a White House ceremony.

"I think what captivated my parents about Alaska was that it was California 500 years ago and there were such great pressures [to develop it]," said Cynthia Wayburn of Seattle, one of the couple's four children.

"What Mom was able to convey in her books was that there should be places where life can go on as it has gone on for thousands and thousands of years."

In addition to her husband and daughter Cynthia, Peggy Wayburn is survived by two other daughters, Diana Wayburn of New York and Laurie Wayburn of Boonville, Calif.; a son, William of Seattle; and three grandchildren.

A memorial service is planned April 7 at the Presidio in San Francisco. Donations in her name can be made to the Sierra Club Foundation, Alaska Conservation Foundation or Earthjustice.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle]

Peggy Cornelia Elliot Wayburn, a nature author and conservationist who worked to protect millions of acres of park and wilderness lands, died last Thursday at her home in San Francisco. She was 84.

Mrs. Wayburn published five books through the Sierra Club, including two adventuring books that focused on Alaska and the Bay Area. Her book "Alaska: the Great Land" is credited with helping persuade Congress to pass the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act in 1980. That law protected 104 million acres of wilderness. She also wrote "The Edge of Life," an in-depth look at Bolinas Lagoon in Marin County. The lagoon has since been designated as a National Natural Landmark.

Working alongside her husband, former Sierra Club President Edgar Wayburn, she helped establish some of Northern California's most treasured wildlife areas. The pair helped establish the 58,000-acre Redwood National Park, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and the Point Reyes National Seashore. They also helped expand the Mount Tamalpais State Park from about 870 to 6,300 acres.

Mrs. Wayburn served as a trustee on the Sierra Club Foundation for six years and was named an honorary vice president of the Sierra Club board in 1999. She was also former director of the Point Reyes Seashore Foundation.

Born in New York City in 1917, Mrs. Wayburn graduated from Columbia University's Barnard College in 1942. In 1945, she moved to San Francisco, where she met and married her husband.

During their years in the Bay Area, the pair lived almost entirely in San Francisco and spent their last year together at a retirement home on Post Street. Mrs. Wayburn died after struggling with diverticulitis for more than three years.

In addition to her husband, Mrs. Wayburn is survived by three daughters, Diana Wayburn of New York, Laurie Wayburn of Boonville (Mendocino County) and Cynthia Wayburn of Seattle; a son, William Wayburn of Seattle; and three grandchildren.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF MILA V. NOLAN

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mrs. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in remembrance and celebration of the life of Mrs. Mila V. Nolan. Although friends, family, and the City of Chicago grieve in the sadness of her departure, we can celebrate because we know that hers was a life lived in full.

Mrs. Nolan began her legacy of public service shortly after she earned her bachelor and master's degrees from Depaul University, preparing to be a music teacher. She volunteered as a "gray lady" for the American Red Cross during WW II. Much of her activism was shared with her husband Brian J. Nolan, with whom she spent 35 happy years, before his death.

Education was always a priority for Mila, she worked tirelessly to nurture her students, to find ways to encourage success, in and outside the classroom. Mrs. Nolan began her teaching career at CVS (Chicago Vocational) High School in the late 1940s and moved to the city's Northwest Side in 1959, where she started teaching at Taft High School. Mrs. Nolan taught music at Taft from 1959 until she retired in 1985. At Taft, she directed the award-winning Girls Chorus.

Upon retiring, Mrs. Nolan was asked to write a column for the Edgebrook-Sauganash Times Review newspaper, to bridge the various parts of the Northwest Side's Edgebrook area. She continued to write "Bridging Edgebrook" until the week of her death on March 20, 2002. She became actively involved in many community groups, and dedicated the rest of her life to community service.

Mrs. Nolan served more than three years on the Wildwood School Local School Council as a community representative. She was a past

president of the Edgebrook Woman's Club, also a member of the Portage Park Woman's Club, and was completing her year as president of District 7 of the Illinois Division of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs. She was one of the first women members of the Logan Square Lions Club and a member of the Jefferson Park Lions Club. She was a long-time volunteer for the American Cancer Society and went on to head the Edgebrook-Sauganash Unit, and later on the board of the Northwest Unit for several years. She also was active at St. Mary of the Woods Catholic Church, she participated in almost everything, including service as a fill-in musician for morning services and funerals.

Additionally, Mila also participated on the boards of the Northwest Action Council, the 41st Ward Democratic Women's Organization and the North Edgebrook Civic Association. She also served as an election judge for her precinct through her retirement years, missing only the final election, March 19, when she was too ill to work.

Mrs. Nolan's life was full of devotion, full of compassion, and full of service to her community. As a public servant, I look to those I serve for inspiration. The life of Mrs. Nolan serves not only as an inspiration for me, but as a model of how best to use the blessings of life as a resource for others. Mrs. Mila Nolan leaves behind a sister, a son, grandchildren, nieces and nephews. To them and her community, she is irreplaceable—they grieve now and will no doubt miss her presence in their lives. Nonetheless, they will always find comfort in knowing that Mila now lives through her works and deeds. The family can find comfort in the fact that she left a legacy of contributing her time, her energy, and her talent to the progress of her community. On behalf of the United States Congress, I thank Mrs. Mila V. Nolan, for a lifetime of service and dedication.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO TEMPORARILY SUSPEND THE U.S. IMPORT DUTY ON CERTAIN CUSTOM-MADE AUTOMOTIVE MAGNETS

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer legislation that would suspend temporarily, through December 31, 2005, the rate of duty applicable to imports into the United States of certain custom-made automotive magnets. These components are incorporated into sensors used in the automotive industry. A company in the district I am proud to represent manufactures these sensors in Freeport, Illinois.

These automotive magnets possess unique formulations to meet the exacting design and performance requirements of my constituent company. Because these parts are custom designed, and given the fact that my constituent company paid for the tooling and development costs associated with customizing these products, we know that the only qualified manufacturers of these parts are outside the United States.

Because there is no substitute domestically manufactured product currently benefiting from

the present 2.1 percent duty rate on these components, no adverse impact on a domestic producer or industry is anticipated should my legislation be enacted. At the same time, I know its enactment would be beneficial to some good, hard working people in my district. It makes no sense to impose an import duty on a product where there is no domestic manufacturer. I therefore urge my colleagues to support inclusion of this legislation into the Miscellaneous Tariff Correction bill to be moved later this year.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JOHN M. BETTIS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring the Most Worshipful John M. Bettis, Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge F & AM of New Jersey. On Saturday evening, April 13, 2002, Mr. Bettis will be honored at "An Appreciation Evening" to pay tribute to his untiring efforts and contributions.

John M. Bettis was born and raised in Pleasantville, New Jersey, where he received his elementary and secondary education, graduating from Pleasantville High School in 1963. He has earned an Associate Degree in Police Science from Atlantic Community College in 1971, a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Criminal Justice from Stockton State College and graduate credits in Public Administration from Ryder College and the University of Houston. John is a veteran of the United States Air Force, having served as a Security Policeman from 1963 to 1967 and the New Jersey Air National Guard from 1979 to 1983.

Currently, John is a member of the Board of Directors of Atlantic County Chapter of the National Conference (formerly the National Conference of Christians and Jews), a member of the African American Male Conference, the Atlantic County Veterans Advisory Board, the Board of Directors of the Atlantic County Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Directors for the Jersey Shore Council, Boy Scouts of America, the Board of Directors for the United Way of Atlantic County and the Board of Trustees for Atlantic Cape Community College.

John is a proud Prince Hall Mason of the 33rd Degree and Shriner, holding membership and rank in all of its affiliated bodies; most significantly, Past Master of Hiram Abiff Lodge No. 16, F & AM, and Past Patron of Ivy Leaf Chapter No. 18, OES, Pleasantville, New Jersey. He is a Past Grand Worthy Patron of Oziel Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, NJ 1988–1990 and is currently serving as the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, State of New Jersey. John resides in Pleasantville, New Jersey with his wife Doni. They have three daughters and four grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, let us offer our congratulations to Mr. Bettis for his many contributions to the community as well as our very best wishes to him for the future.

TAXPAYER PROTECTION AND IRS ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 2002

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on April 10, 2002, the House of Representatives voted to reject H.R. 3991, the Taxpayer Protection and IRS Accountability Act, by a vote of 205–219. Although the underlying bill was noncontroversial, the Republican leadership refused to permit reformers' attempts to strip an amendment from the bill that would have rolled back important campaign finance laws, including the 2000 Section 527 disclosure requirements and the Shays-Meehan reforms which became law two weeks ago yesterday. I am a staunch advocate for campaign finance reform and supported the legislation requiring Section 527 groups to disclose their contributors as well as the Shays-Meehan law. Had I been able to vote yesterday, I would have joined my colleagues who support campaign finance reform and voted against H.R. 3991.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND EDWARD L. ECKENROD

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Reverend Edward L. Eckenrod, a resident of Blair County, Pennsylvania. Reverend Eckenrod was recently awarded the John Riley Human Relations Service Award for 2002 by the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission on March 20, 2002. The commission recognizes Reverend Eckenrod for helping to further their goals of eliminating discrimination and providing equal opportunities to all individuals.

Reverend Eckenrod has served the communities of Central Pennsylvania for more than 20 years. After earning his Masters in Theology from St. Francis and being ordained as a Roman Catholic Priest, he served as an Associate Pastor at St. John's in Lakemont (1978–1985) and at St. Mark's in Altoona (1985–1990), he then served as Pastor in St. Joseph (1990–1995) and as the Chaplain at Altoona Hospital (1983–1990 and 1995–Present). In addition to being a dedicated and caring spiritual leader, he has also been a great friend and has served the community in a wide variety of ways. Reverend Eckenrod serves on many different boards and has always been very generous with his time.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure you will join me in thanking Reverend Eckenrod for his service and congratulating him on receiving this award. He has enriched the lives of those who know him with all of his efforts and I am proud that he has been recognized for all his achievements. I wish him well in all his future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO THE BRAVE FIRE-FIGHTERS OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of some local heroes. It is a pleasure to recognize the dedicated, hard working men and women of Broward County's Fire Emergency Rescue units. Each day, these men and women place their personal safety on the line in order to protect the 1.2 million residents of Broward County.

Following the tragic terrorist attacks on September 11th, a number of Broward County Firefighters voluntarily decided to offer much needed assistance to their broken New York City brethren. Undaunted and determined, they trekked north to lend a hand in dealing with the horrific aftermath of that infamous September day. Mr. Speaker, having visited Ground Zero myself, I witnessed firsthand the arduous task our firefighters faced, and continue facing almost seven months later.

Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize those brave individuals from Broward County who served in New York. From USAR South Florida Task Force 2: Division Chief Stephen McInerney II, Battalion Chief Robert Hoecherl, Battalion Chief John Molenda, Lt. Douglas LeValley, Lt. Richard Seabrook, and Driver-Engineer Charles Frank. Mr. Speaker, I also want to recognize those who voluntarily traveled to New York: Lt. David Carter, Driver-Engineer Jacob Snowwhite, Driver-Engineer Milton Selimos, Firefighter Troy Cool, Firefighter Yuri Grijalva, Firefighter Robert Soto, Firefighter Michael Salzano, Firefighter John McLoughlin, and Firefighter Michael Reimer. These men worked around the clock, despite overwhelming carnage, in helping New York begin the slow process of recovery—an experience they will carry with them for the remainder of their lives.

Mr. Speaker, based on their courageous actions these heroic firefighters make Broward County residents proud. As a resident of Broward County, I am proud of their service to our community.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SAINT ADALBERT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN WHITING, INDIANA

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Saint Adalbert Roman Catholic Church in Whiting, Indiana, as it commemorates its 100th anniversary as a congregation on April 14, 2002. This parish has been celebrating its centennial for the past year with monthly festivities, and each event has strengthened the sense of community among the church members, united through their Baptismal bonds. The culmination of this revelry will be the jubilee Mass celebrated by Bishop Dale J. Melczek and will include Father Michael Blastic, who will deliver the invocation, and Father Steven Gross, who will serve as toastmaster.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the United States became home to more than 20 million European immigrants who brought with them the rich cultural heritage of their homelands. Northwest Indiana pulsed with the influx of Slavic immigrants who settled along the shores of Lake Michigan, eager to make their impact on the region. Throughout the region, the imprint of the Slovak and Polish cultures remain yet today, and are evident in the names these Hoosiers bear and in the traditions passed down from each generation. The most significant contribution to the area, however, has been the establishment of parish churches.

Early Polish Catholics had to travel to neighboring communities throughout Indiana and Illinois in order to worship. In 1902, with the bishop's approval, Whiting's Poles purchased land and constructed a wooden church on Indianapolis Boulevard. First known as St. Peter, the church was later renamed St. Adalbert to honor the congregation's Polish heritage. This simple structure born out of the devotion to their culture and to their faith became the foundation for new generations of Polish Catholics to discover the bonds that bind them together as a spiritual family.

Over the past 100 years, St. Adalbert has been served by many able leaders who have ensured the congregation's spiritual growth and cultural heritage were not compromised as it evolved structurally with each passing decade. Father Peter Budnik was St. Adalbert's first pastor, who established the parish school. St. Adalbert experienced significant growth under Father John Skrzypinski. As the acting pastor from 1911 to 1922, he expanded the service of St. Adalbert's to include a convent for the sisters of Nazareth, which housed the sisters for sixty years, an addition to the school, and the construction of a new rectory. Later, in 1950, Father Walter Pawlicki supervised the construction of the present church, which was completed in 1953.

The church and its members have remained steadfast in its promise to assist those friends less fortunate than they. The St. Hedwig's Society, a society for women, was founded in 1904. Among their philanthropic causes, they donated their time and energy to the church and the school, as well as to homes for the aged, and assisting relief funds for Polish orphans. In 1942, the Holy Name Society was established and was instrumental in providing morale to members overseas fighting on the battlegrounds in World War II. During the 1930's, the St. Adalbert Choir became associated with the Polish Singers Alliance of America. This choir, which was dedicated to the enrichment of Polish musical culture, was recognized as one of the most active singing groups in the alliance.

Father John Zemelko, the current pastor, has imparted this philosophical mustering to his congregation: "We live in a world that is coming together as a human family. There's no doubt that, if the world exists another 100 years, the human family will become more united than it is today. This of course, will be a reality if, and only if, the Church and other world religions continue to foster a respect and dignity of the culture of life." It is this respect and dignity of the culture of life that has sustained St. Adalbert for the past 100 years. As we ourselves advance into this brave new world heralded by the dawn of the twenty-first century, perhaps we might all reflect upon the

unity of the human family for whom Father Zemelko is so optimistic, and find opportunities to foster respect and dignity for all in our own lives.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me today in commending the parish family of St. Adalbert as they prepare to celebrate the 100th anniversary of their founding. All past and present parishioners and pastors should be proud of the numerous contributions they have made out of their love and their devotion for their church.

TRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday March 6, 2002 I had the pleasure of spending my day with Patricia Buckley in celebration of International Women's Day on Friday March 8th. International Women's Day is a time to acknowledge achievements of women around the world and come together to appreciate our similarities and differences.

The Community Advocate Mentor Program (CAMP) is a program within the International Women's Democracy Center (IWDC) that was developed in partnership with the Ulster People's College in Belfast, Northern Ireland. It was designed to strengthen the public policy, advocacy and lobbying skills of community-based leaders from Northern Ireland. Over a 5-year period, IWDC and UPC will train 100 women leaders from Northern Ireland how to effectively lobby their government and strengthen civil society.

Ms. Buckley is the mother of three daughters and a volunteer. She is the Vice Chair of the South Armagh (Northern Ireland) Rural Women's Network. The Network was formed to support women's community-based groups in South Armagh. Patricia traveled to the United States for the first time with a group of women from Northern Ireland. Her interest of helping women in rural areas with community development and adult education led to her involvement in the IWDC and CAMP, which sponsored the trip to the United States.

Patricia spent the entire day with my staff and me; traveling from meetings in the morning, committee hearings in the afternoon and receptions in the evening. She was able to get a sense of what a "typical" day is for a Member of Congress and experience the legislative process. Not only did she learn about my daily life, but I was able to take a step into hers as well. The amazing thing I learned from her is that women's issues—as broad as they are—are not unique to any area of the world. Women face the same problems in every community.

It was such an honor and a pleasure to host Patricia Buckley for a day. I am encouraged by her efforts and the efforts of the International Women's Democracy Center. Person to person, woman to woman, I am committed to working towards stronger communities. It is an inspiration when women on all continents, often divided by national boundaries and by ethnic, linguistic, cultural, and economic differences, are able to come together to celebrate and learn from one another.

AFGHANISTAN'S BACK-TO-SCHOOL PROGRAM

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to extend my congratulations to the Afghan Interim Administration for its steadfastness in officially reopening the schools in Afghanistan. On March 23, 2002, nearly 3,000 schools throughout Afghanistan opened their doors. The reopening of the schools began with the delivery of stationery for over 20,000 primary school aged children in addition to teacher kits, blackboards, and textbooks. The materials are essential tools in order to make the learning experience of the children a success. Because of the reopening, more than 1.5 million girls and boys were given hope and the opportunity to pursue their dreams and make a better lives for themselves and their families. This is the first time Afghan girls have legally been allowed to attend school since the Taliban came to power four years ago.

Today, the adult literacy in Afghanistan is forty-six percent for males and a dismal 16 percent for females. Enrollment in primary school is even more disturbing: fifty-three percent for males and just three percent for females. This remarkable event of reopening schools across the nation demonstrates the high priority the Afghan Interim leaders assign to the education of the Afghani people, to reversing these trends, and to the long-term commitment to improving the quality of life for the nation. The dedication to programs which focus on the education and development of Afghan children is essential if the nation is going to move forward and allow its people to make a better life for themselves.

Finally, let me commend UNICEF and the many other organizations providing critical support for the Back-to-School Campaign. Their commitment to working hand in hand with the Afghan Interim Administration has played a pivotal role in the success achieved thus far and will go a long way in ensuring that the children continue to benefit.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF STOVER, MISSOURI

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this means to congratulate and pay tribute to the city of Stover, Missouri, which will celebrate its 100th Birthday on November 13, 2003.

Stover, Missouri, was incorporated on November 13, 1903, as Newstover, after being settled by pioneer citizens, including those of the Lutheran, Methodist and Baptist faiths. These settlers came to the area, now known as Stover, because of the establishment of a railroad.

After Stover was established, numerous businesses were started and many have thrived. Fajen Lumber Company was established in 1905, Farmers Bank in the same

year, the Morgan County Press began in 1911 and the Stover Milling Company started in 1917. All of these businesses are still in operation and many are being run by the same family that founded them. Today there are 63 businesses licensed in the city of Stover.

The city government and citizens are planning various activities to commemorate this milestone. The Centennial Fair will be held June 19–21, 2003, the city is publishing a commemorative centennial book to highlight the city's history, and on November 13, 2003, the United States Postal Service will celebrate with a special cancellation at the Stover Post Office.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my congratulations to the citizens of Stover, Missouri, for this outstanding accomplishment. I know all Members of Congress will join me in paying tribute to a great American city.

**PROMOTING SELF-RELIANCE FOR
THE WORLD'S POOREST PEOPLE
ACT OF 2002**

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce, along with the distinguished gentleman from New York, AMO HOUGHTON, the "Promoting Self-Reliance for the World's Poorest People Act of 2002." This important legislation directs our limited foreign aid dollars to a proven and effective form of international development—microenterprise.

Microenterprise, the lending of very small loans to the world's poorest people that serve to start and expand small business, typically in amounts as low as \$100, is founded upon the principle of promoting opportunity and free enterprise for individuals who are subjected to abject poverty and harsh economic conditions. Furthermore, microenterprise is a foreign aid issue that garners wide bipartisan support. Over thirty Members already support this legislation. This is truly an issue where Republicans and Democrats can agree.

In a recent address at the United Nations' Financing for Development Conference in Monterrey, Mexico, President Bush called for a renewed commitment to promoting opportunity and free enterprise as tools necessary to alleviate global poverty. The President stated, "Nations' most vital natural resources are found in the minds and skills and enterprise of their citizens. The greatness of a society is achieved by unleashing the greatness of its people. The poor of the world need resources to meet their needs, and like all people, they deserve institutions that encourage their dreams."

Now more than ever, Congress must rigorously support U.S. foreign aid programs that foster hope and opportunity to counter the fear and desperation that is exploited by terrorists among the masses of unemployed and impoverished people around the world. Because the war on terrorism will not be won by satellites and soldiers alone, our arsenal must also include humanitarian assistance that promotes freedom and opportunity for the world's poorest people. Microenterprise programs undeniably fulfill this role in the developing world.

Mr. Speaker, take for example the story of Violet Mutoto of Uganda. Violet, a mother of

four young children, lives and works out of her small house in the tiny hamlet of Mooni. Her mud dwelling contains no plumbing, yet she pays roughly eighteen dollars a month in rent. Out of the front of her home, Violet operates a rudimentary store. Since receiving her first loan of \$43 from the international development organization, Freedom from Hunger, Violet has been able to pay her rent and expand her stock of supplies in her store. Now she sells cooking oils, cheese, salt, sugar, malaria pills, and other items. The diversified stock of supplies has increased her business and has afforded her the opportunity to send her older children to school. After repaying her first loan, Violet was able to take out second and third loans to begin accumulating a savings account.

The Roemer/Houghton bipartisan legislation modestly increases funding for Microenterprise programs from \$155 million to \$200 million annually in the Foreign Operations budget. This four-year funding level would also ensure that our investment to the world's small business owners is well spent. Specifically, our bill calls for targeting at least half of all microenterprise resources to the world's poorest people. Our legislation defines the world's poorest people as those people in the poorest fifty percent of a country in relation to that country's official national poverty line and/or as those people who are living on the equivalent of less than one United States' dollar per day.

The Roemer/Houghton bipartisan legislation also calls for greater accountability measures that will ensure effective poverty-targeting assistance. With the implementation of poverty assessment measurements, Congress and microenterprise donors can be sure that poverty targeted funding is meeting its intended goal of reaching the world's poorest people.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I strongly encourage my colleagues to review and cosponsor the "Promoting Self-Reliance for the World's Poorest People Act of 2002." Congress must develop and support foreign aid programs that equip the world's poorest people with the tools to empower themselves. Microenterprise programs such as Freedom from Hunger provide these vital empowerment tools in the form of tiny microcredit loans. As the story of Violet Mutoto demonstrates, by devoting greater resources to effective humanitarian programs like micro enterprise, U.S. foreign aid can provide hope and empowerment to the world's poorest people and demonstrate that the United States is committed to spreading the rewards that can grow in a free-enterprise system.

**30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NA-
TIONAL COMMITTEE FOR EM-
PLOYER SUPPORT OF THE
GUARD AND RESERVE**

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR)—its 4,200 volunteers and Department of Defense (DOD) staff—in celebrating 30 years of service to this Nation.

The National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR) was

established in 1972, the year the United States ended the Selective Service System and established an all-volunteer military force. DOD realized that support from employers and communities would be instrumental in maintaining Reserve component membership. ESGR was created to obtain employer and community support for the National Guard and Reserve and to promote the role of Reserve forces in the national defense.

ESGR has lived up to the task and accomplished much more. Since 1972, with the help of the Advertising Council, Inc., ESGR has benefited from nearly \$1 billion in pro bono advertising reaching the six million employers with one or more employees in the United States.

Employers have, in turn, signed ESGR Statements of Support, publicly committing to support the National Guard and Reserve. The former Chairman of the Board and CEO of General Motors, Mr. James H. Roche signed the first Statement of Support in the Office of the Secretary of Defense on December 13, 1972. The next day, President Richard Nixon signed a Statement of Support covering all Federal civilian employees. Since the inception of this program, Presidents Ford, Carter, Reagan, Bush, Clinton and President George W. Bush have all signed Statements of Support, along with hundreds of thousands of employers, including Dell Computer Corporation, Xerox, the Society for Human Resource Management and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. To date, over 300,000 employers have signed statements of support. Additionally, the strategic alliance formed in 1998 between ESGR and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce resulted in more than 1,200 chambers of commerce nationwide signing a Statement of Support for the Guard and Reserve.

ESGR offers Ombudsman services designed to provide information to employers and Reservists regarding their rights and responsibilities under the law, and to resolve conflicts through informal mediation. These services operate in cooperation with the Department of Labor. ESGR volunteers in 54 U.S. states and territories contribute thousands of hours of effort representing millions of dollars of volunteer service in support of ESGR programs, its services, and the men and women of our nation's Reserve forces.

Mr. Speaker, the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve is smart government in action. The small ESGR staff in Arlington, VA, under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, provides guidance and support to a network of 4,200 volunteer business, civic, and community leaders.

ESGR educates employers on their rights and obligations under the law and recognize employers who actively support employee participation in the Guard and Reserve. ESGR also educates members of the National Guard and Reserve in regards to their rights and responsibilities to the value of their employers support. Committees can be found in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

With the end of the cold war, the Reserve components have been called with increasing frequency. During the Gulf War in 1990–1991, more than 250,000 Reserve component members were called to active duty to support military operations in the Persian Gulf. Since the start of Operation Noble Eagle and Enduring

Freedom, more than 80,000 National Guard and Reserve troops have been activated and are playing a critical role.

Mr. Speaker, thousands of employers, local and state government officials, Active and Reserve component leaders, and military members from across the nation and around the world request ESGR's employer support expertise on a daily basis. When Guardsmen and Reservists return home following mobilization, ESGR committee members are there to provide information and support services to those in need.

The U.S. Congress passed the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act, (USERRA) of 1994, and updated it in 1996. This law completely revised the Veterans Reemployment Rights Act of 1940. USERRA articulates the rights and responsibilities of Guard and Reserve members with regard to job protection and explains employer rights under federal law. ESGR helps employers and Reservists understand this law and helps them informally resolve any employment conflicts that may arise.

Mr. Speaker, again, I want to congratulate ESGR and its 54 ESGR committees on their 30 years of service and commend this network of over 4,200 volunteer patriots for their time and talent. They are serving their country and maintaining the much needed support of our employers and communities for the Guard and Reserve. Through the efforts of agencies like ESGR, we can call on our Reserve forces to answer our nation's call without the fear of job loss.

WHERE HAVE ALL THE FLOWERS
GONE

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Paul Ecke, Jr.

For more than 50 years, Paul Ecke, Jr., has sent poinsettias and other exotic and beautiful flowers throughout the world. His company, Paul Ecke Ranch, has been the world leader in the development and distribution of poinsettias of every color and description.

Paul has given generously of his time and talent to his country, the State of California, and the people of San Diego County. On a more personal note, Paul has been a friend and mentor to me before and after I became a member of Congress. Often, when he disagrees with me and offers constructive criticism, I appreciate him most.

This Monday, the people of San Diego County will honor Paul Ecke, Jr., for his lifetime achievements and his contributions to the community. I know that Congress will join the people of San Diego in celebrating this great man and his ongoing achievements.

IN HONOR OF JANE CAMPBELL

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Jane L. Campbell, Mayor of the City

of Cleveland, who is being honored at the Cuyahoga County Democratic Annual Dinner on April 14th, 2002.

Mayor Campbell began her service to community on the grassroots, neighborhood level, first as the founding Executive Director of WomenSpace, and later as the Executive Director of the Friends of Shaker Square.

During her six term, twelve-year tenure as State Representative, Mayor Campbell was elected Majority Whip and Minority Assistant Leader by her colleagues, and was elected President of the National Conference of State Legislators. This Conference represented all legislators from across the nation. Mayor Campbell focused her efforts on protecting the rights and well-being of children, families and seniors. She also provided critical support and guidance for the passage of the Adult Care Licensing Bill, legislation that ensures that our most vulnerable citizenry—our elderly, blind, and disabled citizens, are protected, and will receive quality services.

Additionally, Mayor Campbell was instrumental in the passage of legislation focused on the protection of children, including the requirement of genetic testing to establish paternity, and the expansion of health care coverage for children. Also, Mayor Campbell worked to publicize serious flaws within the child support process, which led to stricter enforcement of child support laws.

As one of three Cuyahoga County Commissioners, Mayor Campbell represented 1.5 million constituents in the Greater Cleveland area. Also during this time, she served as the Chair of Welfare Reform with the National Association of Counties, and represented the County as a member of the Executive Committee of the Large Urban County Caucus. Additionally, Mayor Campbell was elected to the Vice Chair of the National Democratic County Officials, and she was also elected as the Vice President of Communications for the National Conference of Democratic Mayors. Moreover, Mayor Campbell, as Commissioner, underscored her continued commitment to issues facing women, children and families, by chairing the Violence Against Women Act Committee, and the Children Who Witness Violence Committee.

Mayor Campbell's extensive public service accomplishments, leadership, and social advocacy on all levels, from grassroots neighborhood organizations that exist to serve women, children, families and seniors in need, to the esteemed position of Mayor of the City of Cleveland, lend promise to the vision of a hopeful tomorrow for all citizens of the City of Cleveland, and for the Greater Cleveland community as well.

My fellow colleagues, please join with me in paying tribute to Mayor Jane L. Campbell, for her diligent effort, outstanding leadership, and significant achievements within the public service arena, and also for her record of dedication to individuals and to community.

RECOGNIZING THE 25TH ANNUAL
PRIDE YOUTH WORLD ANTI-
DRUG CONFERENCE

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the over 4,500 youth and adult par-

ticipants of the 2002 PRIDE (Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education) World Drug Prevention Conference currently being held in Cincinnati, Ohio. The PRIDE conference is the world's largest youth conference focusing on drug and violence prevention and one of the few that provides a forum where youth and adults meet to find solutions.

PRIDE was started in 1977 with the primary goal of educating, promoting and supporting drug free youth who care for the safety and health of self, peers, family and community. Today, as PRIDE celebrates its 25th anniversary as an organization dedicated to youth, it enjoys one of its most successful conferences to date. This year's participants represent 40 countries, many ethnic groups, as well as urban, suburban and rural communities. I am pleased to serve as PRIDE statewide co-chair along with Hope Taft, First Lady of Ohio, and Luceille Fleming, Director of the Ohio Department of Drug and Alcohol Prevention. The Coalition for a Drug-Free Greater Cincinnati, an organization I and other community leaders founded in 1996, has acted as a local partner.

The 2002 conference has drawn an impressive host of nationally recognized speakers including John Walters, Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy; Hope Taft, First Lady of Ohio; Ruth Sanchez-Way, Director of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention; Charles Currie, Director of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; Major General Arthur Dean, Chairman/CEO Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America.

The conference offers numerous workshops that help youth learn how to be leaders in their schools and communities, and teaches techniques that can be used to encourage peers to maintain a healthy and substance-free lifestyle. Importantly, the conference also demonstrates that, although there is still a great deal of work to do in the struggle to keep our youth off drugs and away from alcohol and tobacco, the majority of our teens are making responsible decisions regarding substance abuse and deserve to be commended for their efforts.

Teen alcohol and drug abuse has a devastating effect on families and communities nationwide. Youth PRIDE participants, as well as the parents, coaches and other mentors who help guide them, deserve accolades for their willingness to act as leaders with regard to this often difficult decision to stand up and be recognized as a model for healthy, substance free living.

The 25th annual PRIDE conference has also provided a unique partnership between the Cincinnati Police Department, the Hamilton County Prosecutor's Office, and Cincinnati CAN that has raised over \$40,000 to provide scholarships for 200 Cincinnati youth to attend the conference. This has been a remarkable opportunity for the youth who, without this generous assistance, would have been unable to attend the conference. We congratulate these organizations for their community partnerships that help to reduce demand for drugs and alcohol.

All of us in Greater Cincinnati are pleased to welcome such an important conference to our area and thank all of the youths and adults who have worked to make the 2002 PRIDE conference a success.

CELEBRATING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SENIOR MEALS PROGRAM AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE 1ST ANNUAL MARCH FOR MEALS CAMPAIGN

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the community of Worcester, Massachusetts in celebrating the 30th anniversary of the senior meals program and the establishment of the 1st annual March For Meals Campaign.

The senior meal program serves approximately 1800 Meals on Wheels and lunch site clients per day under the Older American's Act. Worcester's Age Center Meals on Wheels is the second largest in the state. Last year the agency delivered 339,131 meals. Meals are delivered five days a week in Worcester and surrounding towns to elders who are frail, unable to leave their home without assistance, and unable to prepare a meal on their own. The average age of Meals on Wheels recipients in Worcester is 82 and for some, the driver is the only contact with another person they have during the day. Elders themselves make up almost all the volunteers who package and deliver Meals on Wheels. Throughout its 30 year history, Meals on Wheels has adapted to meet the needs of elders and also the volunteers who serve them. The collaborations developed by the Age Center with 14 Councils on Aging and health care professionals continue to be the basis for future efforts. The Age Center continues to meet important nutritional and social needs of a growing population of elders.

March For Meals is a nationwide public awareness campaign designed to bring attention to local senior meals programs throughout the United States. It will highlight the continuing importance of meal programs and the growing need for resources as the elderly population increases and more Americans need community-based nutrition services. Because March 2002 marks the 30th anniversary of the federal government's support of senior nutrition programs, in Worcester County, Friday, March 22, 2002 has been designated as local March For Meals Day.

Mr. Speaker, on March 22 Worcester County will begin the annual March For Meals event that will continue to support and focus attention on the importance of senior nutrition programs. I will join in a birthday party celebration at the Zion Lutheran Church to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the creation of Meals on Wheels. I know that you and my colleagues join me in recognizing this valuable program.

THE FAILURE OF ARAB LEADERSHIP

HON. SHELLEY BERKLEY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is time to stop pretending that the Palestinian Leadership desires, or is even capable of, achieving

peace. Yasser Arafat and the current Palestinian Leadership are terrorists, just as surely as Mullah Omar and the Taliban, or Osama Bin-Laden and Al-Qaida. The United States cannot adopt a policy of negotiating with terrorists. Since the inception of this country we have embraced a foreign policy founded on the principles of fairness and right. We do not bow to expediency or terror. We stand for something greater. America's principled foreign policy is the foundation of our strength and credibility; it is, in large part, what makes this country great. To negotiate with terrorists would be to undermine this fundamental principle of our American strength. We cannot—we must not—negotiate with terrorists. If we are to remain strong and fair, we must sever our ties with Arafat, with Fatah, and with the PLO.

Some have been overly cautious not to call Yasser Arafat a terrorist. This is driven in large part by a cringing reluctance to recognize his obvious association with terrorist groups, and the current lack of any alternatives. But that very lack of leadership is the result of our reliance on Arafat and the Fatah terrorists. By removing America's diplomatic and financial support from these terrorist groups, the Palestinian people may finally be empowered to choose a leader—not the current leaders of war and martyrdom and self-aggrandizement—but a leader devoted to peace and the Palestinian self-interest.

The United States must not shirk from calling terrorists what they really are, and it is a grave mistake for the United States to call upon Israel to end its mission against terror in the West Bank. America must allow Israel to take its place beside us in the war against terror. How can we as a nation justify ridding the world of the Taliban and Al-Qaida if we continue to criticize Israel for ridding the world of Jihad, Hamas, or the Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigade. And what more evidence do we need of Arafat's direct involvement in these tactics of terror than his own handwritten notes authorizing payments to terrorists and their families? Arafat still pays the terrorists, provides the weapons, and offers political cover for their activities.

The current Israeli mission is intended to dismantle the growing terrorist network operating freely throughout Palestinian areas. Israel has already uncovered thousands of illegal weapons including Kassam missiles, car bombs, and explosive belts used for suicide missions. Cities of the West Bank, like Jenin, have become safe havens for terrorists, in the same way that murderers took refuge among the Taliban in Afghanistan. These are not the cities of peace in a nascent homeland. These are markets of death, waging a war against Israel, America, Jews and Christians, and all of the ideals of the free and civilized world.

Arab leaders throughout the Middle East must publicly embrace peace as a concept and condemn the tactics of terror. It is unacceptable for the leaders of Morocco, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt to refuse to speak out against suicide bombers. These countries must renounce terrorism unconditionally whenever and wherever it occurs. The Secretary of State should not be going to the Middle East to pressure the Israelis to end their anti-terror operations. He should be in the Middle East to say loud and clear that if you are an ally of terrorists and terrorism, you are not an ally of the United States of America, and you will

never receive one penny of American foreign aid.

It is time for the Arab world to know the United States is serious about rooting out terror—wherever it dwells. The Arab world must stop the hateful rhetoric against the people of Israel and the West; its leaders must make clear to the Palestinians that their terrorist actions only prolong and jeopardize their historic quest for a homeland, and sow the seeds of despair and hate that will take lifetimes to undo. The Arab world must know that America and Israel stand together, partners in the war against terror.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JERRY VOGELSANG

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an outstanding individual who has dedicated his life to serve and protect the citizens of this nation. Jerry Vogelsang has faithfully served his fellow countrymen for over fifty years; thirty years in law enforcement and 21 years in intelligence for the federal government. After a long and successful career as one of our nation's finest law enforcement officers, Jerry now resides in Craig, Colorado and I would like to acknowledge his contributions to this country.

Jerry began his service to this nation in the armed forces by joining the Navy in 1947. Years later he would go on to work for RCA as a field engineer, later joining the federal government in 1966, and began a long career in the field of intelligence. In 1968 Jerry began to work for the San Diego Sheriff's Department as a reserve officer, where he served for years as a gang unit detective. This position is an assessment to Jerry's excellence as a law enforcement officer; no other reserve officer has ever been assigned to a unit much less one as dangerous and important as a gang unit. Jerry retired from both the federal government and the sheriff's department in the late eighties.

Upon retirement, Jerry moved to Colorado but soon found that he was not suited for retirement. Driven by a duty to give back to his community, Jerry has volunteered at the Craig Police Department and the Moffat County Sheriff's department for over ten years. He has offered his experience, expertise and support to these departments and I am confident the force is grateful for his contributions. In addition to his status on the force, Jerry is regarded as a respected pillar of his community, is known as a devout husband, and a proud father of three.

Mr. Speaker, as a former law enforcement officer, I am well aware of the dangers and hazards our peace officers face today. These individuals work long hours, weekends, and holidays to guarantee their fellow citizen's rights and protection. They work tirelessly and with great sacrifice to their personal and family lives to ensure our freedoms remain strong in our homes and communities. Their service and dedication deserve the recognition and thanks of this body of Congress, and this is why I bring the name of Jerry Vogelsang to

light today. Thank you for all your hard work, Jerry, I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE UNIFORMED FIRE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Uniformed Fire Officers Association in New York City (UFOA), which represents 2,500 lieutenants, captains, battalion chiefs, deputy chiefs, supervising fire marshals and medical officers of the New York City Fire Department. The fine officers represented by UFOA risk their lives daily to protect our community.

On September 11, 2001 the New York City Fire Department lost a total of 343 members in the attacks on the World Trade Center. Among the lost were 254 firefighters, 89 superior officers, 45 lieutenants, 20 captains, 17 battalion chiefs, 3 deputy chiefs and 2 staff chiefs. New York's Bravest also lost two of their most senior leaders, the Chief of the Department as well as the First Deputy Commissioner. Further adding to their devastation, the Catholic Chaplain, the much-loved Reverend Mychal Judge, also perished.

The men and women who comprise the New York City Fire Department, as well as the Uniformed Fire Officers Association, work so closely together, that they often think of and refer to one another as family. For many, the brave men who perished were more than colleagues: They were 343 members of their extended family.

Since the disaster, the members of the UFOA have worked together to continue a long held tradition among fire personnel, by joining together to ensure that the immediate families of those who perished—spouses and children—are cared for. They are also working

to ensure that the brave legacy of the firefighters lost that day endures, and that the heroes of September 11th are never forgotten.

UFOA is also working to ensure that veteran officers receive the support they need to rebuild their devastated agency. While the events of September 11th are unique, fires continue to threaten our community. The NYFD has done an outstanding job of pulling together to carry on with fighting some devastating fires that have broken out since September 11th. Their continued dedication and hard work deserves our strongest commendation.

For the bravery exhibited by the members of the Uniformed Fire Officers Association on September 11, 2001, and for the bravery they exhibit every day they show up to work to protect the rest of us, I ask my colleagues to pay tribute to the members of the Uniformed Fire Officers Association and the invaluable contributions of the UFOA.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO GEORGE THURSTON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 11, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that I rise today to recognize the life and contributions of George Thurston of Glenwood Springs, Colorado. George peacefully left us on a Monday, January 11, 2002 at the age of ninety-five. George was a popular member of the community and was often sought by many in the community for his listening ear, advice, and warm smile. He was known as a man of many interests and his foresight into the future needs of his fellow Coloradans is enjoyed throughout the State today. George was a remarkable man and I am honored to bring forth his good deeds and accomplishments before this body of Congress and this nation.

Born in Carbondale in 1906, George moved and eventually settled a few miles away Glen-

wood Springs, Colorado, where he quickly became a great contributor in the Western Slope community. George held many careers throughout his life including work for the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and work on Public Works projects to supply the state with our most valuable commodity, water. In 1940, George was named general manager of Holy Cross Electric Association, a local energy co-op that serves several surrounding communities. Because of his dedication and commitment to his fellow residents, George saw the company grow through the difficult years of World War II, and provide power to areas not served by the larger power companies. Among his greatest visions was the decision to provide several early ski slopes and resorts, including Aspen, with power. His good sense paid off and today the resorts in Vail and Snowmass owe part of their initial gambles to his trust and dedication to advancing his community.

Throughout his life, George was well known throughout his community as a leader and dedicated patriarch of his family. Later in his life, George could be found in his favorite place, the Colorado outdoors, enjoying his time at his mountain cabin with family. He is survived by a loving and dedicated wife of almost forty years, Dollie, daughter Karen, stepson Larry, and four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to pay tribute to George Thurston for the great strides he took in establishing himself as a valuable leader and visionary in the Glenwood Springs community. His dedication to family, friends, work, and the community certainly deserves the recognition of this body of Congress and a grateful nation. Although George has left us, his good-natured spirit lives on through the lives of those he touched. I would like to extend my regrets and deepest sympathies to George's family and friends during their time of bereavement and remembrance. George Thurston was a remarkable man and he will be greatly missed.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2605–S2635

Measures Introduced: Two bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 2120–2121, and S. Res. 239. **Page S2632**

U.S. Border Security: Senate began consideration of H.R. 3525, to enhance the border security of the United States. **Pages S2609–23**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the bill at 2 p.m., on Monday, April 15, 2002. **Page S2634**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations: Scott M. Burns, of Utah, to be Deputy Director for State and Local Affairs, Office of National Drug Control Policy. (New Position)

J. Robert Flores, of Virginia, to be Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Michael Taylor Shelby, of Texas, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Texas for the term of four years.

Matthew D. Orwig, of Texas, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas for the term of four years.

Jane J. Boyle, of Texas, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Texas for the term of four years.

Warren Douglas Anderson, of South Dakota, to be United States Marshal for the District of South Dakota for the term of four years.

James Joseph Parmley, of New York, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of New York for the term of four years.

John B. Brown III, of Texas, to be Deputy Administrator of Drug Enforcement.

James B. Comey, of New York, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York for the term of four years.

Thomas A. Marino, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania for the term of four years.

Patrick E. McDonald, of Idaho, to be United States Marshal for the District of Idaho for the term of four years. **Pages S2734, S2635**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Jeremy H.G. Ibrahim, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States for the term expiring September 30, 2002.

Jeremy H.G. Ibrahim, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States for the term expiring September 30, 2005. (Reappointment)

David B. Rivkin, Jr., of Virginia, to be a Member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States for the term expiring September 30, 2004. **Page S2635**

Measures Read First Time: **Page S2632**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S2632–33**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Page S2633**

Additional Statements: **Pages S2629–32**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S2633–34**

Notices of Hearings/Meetings: **Page S2634**

Authority for Committees to Meet: **Page S2634**

Privilege of the Floor: **Page S2634**

Adjournment: Senate met at 10:30 a.m., and adjourned at 3:26 p.m., until 1 p.m., on Monday, April 15, 2002. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S2635).

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BORDER SECURITY

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Immigration concluded hearings to examine the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act, focusing on strengthening border security, improving the screening of foreign nationals, and deterring potential terrorists, after receiving testimony from Senator Byrd; MaryEllen Salamone, Families of September 11, Inc., North Caldwell, New Jersey; and Kathleen Campbell Walker, Kemp Smith, PC, El Paso, Texas, on behalf of the American Immigration Lawyers Association.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

The House was not in session today. It will meet at 2 p.m. on Monday, April 15 in pro forma session.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD Week of April 15 through April 20, 2002

Senate Chamber

On *Monday*, at 2 p.m., Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 3525, U.S. Border Security.

On *Tuesday*, Senate will resume consideration of S. 517, Energy Policy Act.

During the balance of the week, Senate expects to continue consideration of S. 517, Energy Policy Act, and any other cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Appropriations: April 16, Subcommittee on Transportation, to hold hearings to examine aviation safety and capacity issues, 10:30 a.m., SD-138.

April 17, Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Corporation for National and Community Service, 9:30 a.m., SD-138.

April 17, Subcommittee on Defense, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the missile defense budget, 10 a.m., SD-192.

April 17, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Offices of the Secretary of the Senate and the Architect of the Capitol, 10:30 a.m., SD-124.

April 17, Subcommittee on Treasury and General Government, to hold hearings on the proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for certain law enforcement activities, 1:30 p.m., SD-192.

April 17, Subcommittee on Interior, to hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Department of the Interior, 2:30 p.m., SD-138.

April 18, Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, to hold hearings on the proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Office of Environmental Management and the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, 10 a.m., SD-138.

April 18, Subcommittee on Treasury and General Government, to continue hearings on the proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for certain law enforcement activities, 2:30 p.m., SD-192.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: April 16, to hold hearings to examine the Technology Administration and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, including the Advanced Technology Program, 9:30 a.m., SR-253.

April 18, Full Committee, business meeting to consider pending calendar business, 9:30 a.m., SR-253.

April 19, Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and Tourism, to hold hearings to examine Canadian wheat 301 decisions, 9:30 a.m., SR-253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: April 18, Subcommittee on National Parks, to hold hearings to examine S. 1441, to establish the Oil Region National Heritage Area, S. 1526, to establish the Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area in the State of Georgia, S. 1638, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the French Colonial Heritage Area in the State of Missouri as a unit of the National Park System; S. 1809/H.R. 1776, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Buffalo Bayou National Heritage Area in west Houston, Texas, S. 1939, to establish the Great Basin National Heritage Area, Nevada and Utah, and S. 2033/H.R. 4004, to authorize appropriations for the John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 3 p.m., SD-366.

Committee on Foreign Relations: April 16, Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps and Narcotics Affairs, to hold hearings to examine U.S. Mexican relations, 2:30 p.m., SD-419.

Committee on Governmental Affairs: April 16, Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia, to hold hearings to examine problems relating to the availability and use of fake or fraudulently issued driver's licenses, focusing on what State and Federal governments can do to improve the system, 10 a.m., SD-342.

April 18, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the state of public health preparedness for terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction, 9:30 a.m., SD-342.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: April 16, to hold oversight hearings to examine medical privacy issues, 10 a.m., SH-216.

April 18, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine workplace injury issues, 10 a.m., SD-430.

Select Committee on Intelligence: April 17, to hold hearings on the nomination of John Leonard Helgeson, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Central Intelligence Agency; to be followed by closed hearings (in Room SH-219), 2:30 p.m., SH-216.

Committee on the Judiciary: April 16, Subcommittee on Crime and Drugs, to hold hearings to examine the Violence Against Women Office, Department of Justice, 10:15 a.m., SD-226.

April 17, Subcommittee on Administrative Oversight and the Courts, to hold hearings to examine levels of jurisdiction within the Office of Homeland Security, 10 a.m., SD-226.

April 17, Subcommittee on Constitution, to hold hearings to examine the application of the War Powers Resolution to the war on terrorism, 2 p.m., SD-226.

April 18, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine restructuring issues within the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, 2:30 p.m., SD-226.

House Chamber

To be announced.

House Committees

Committee on Appropriations, April 16, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, on NIH Panel: Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2 p.m., 2358 Rayburn.

April 16, Subcommittee on VA, HUD and Independent Agencies, on public witnesses, 10 a.m., H-143 Capitol.

April 17, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary, on SEC, 10 a.m., and on FCC, 2 p.m., H-309 Capitol.

April 17, Subcommittee on Interior, oversight hearing on Energy Research—Measuring Success, 10 a.m., B-308 Rayburn.

April 17, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, on Department of Education Panel: Foundations for Learning, 10:15 a.m., 2358 Rayburn.

April 17, Subcommittee on Military Construction, on Budget Overview, 9:30 a.m., B-300 Rayburn.

April 17, Subcommittee on Transportation, on Transportation Security Administration, 10 a.m., 2358 Rayburn.

April 17, Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government, on Secretary of the Treasury, 10 a.m., 2362B Rayburn.

April 17, Subcommittee on VA, HUD and Independent Agencies, on NASA, 9:30 a.m., 2359 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary, on Bureau of Prisons, 10 a.m., H-309 Capitol.

April 18, Subcommittee on District of Columbia, on Economic Development, 1:30 p.m., 2362 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs, on Fiscal Year 2002 Supplemental and Fiscal Year 2003 Regular Appropriations Requests for Security Assistance and Assistance to the Front Line States, 9:30 a.m., 2359 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Interior, on Congressional Witnesses, 10 a.m., B-308 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, on Congressional Witnesses, 9:45 a.m., 2358 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Transportation, executive, to continue hearings on the Transportation Security Administration, 1 p.m., 2358 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government, on Customs/Trade Issue, 9:30 a.m., 2358 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on VA, HUD and Independent Agencies, on American Battle Monuments Commission, 9:30 a.m., on Consumer Product Safety Commission, 10:30 a.m., and on Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, 11:30 a.m., H-143 Capitol.

Committee on Education and the Workforce, April 16, hearing on Equal Educational Choices for Parents, 3 p.m., 2175 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Education Reform, hearing on Special Education Finance at the Federal, State and Local Levels, 10:30 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, April 17, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled "Creating a Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit: Assessing Efforts to Help America's Low-Income Seniors," 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Commerce, Trade, and Consumer Protection, hearing on H.R. 2037, Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act, 9:30 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality, hearing entitled "A Review of the President's Recommendation to Develop a Nuclear Waste Repository at Yucca Mountain, Nevada," 9:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, April 16, to continue markup of H.R. 3763, Corporate and Auditing Accountability, Responsibility, and Transparency Act of 2002, 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Capital Markets, Insurance, and Government Sponsored Enterprises, hearing entitled "Encouraging Capital Formation and Key Sectors of the Economy," 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Government Reform, April 15, Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations, hearing on "Oversight of the Internal Revenue Service: The Commissioner's Final Report," 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

April 16, Subcommittee on National Security, Veterans' Affairs and International Relations, hearing on Combating Terrorism: Axis of Evil, Multilateral Containment or Unilateral Confrontation? 2 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

April 18, full Committee, hearing on "The Autism Epidemic—Is the NIH and CDC Response Adequate?" 1 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on International Relations, April 17, hearing on AIDS Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Africa: Identifying the Best Practices for Care, Treatment, and Prevention, 10:15 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

April 17, Subcommittee on Europe, hearing on The Future of NATO and Enlargement, 1:30 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Africa, hearing on The Chad-Cameroon Pipeline: A New Model for Natural Resource Development, 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia, hearing on Words Have Consequences: The Impact

of Incitement Anti-American and Anti-Semitic Propaganda on American Interests in the Middle East, 2 p.m., 2200 Rayburn.

Committee on Resources, April 16, Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands, hearing on the following bills: H.R. 1906, to amend the Act that established the Pu'uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park to expand the boundaries of that park; H.R. 2818, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public land within the Sand Mountain Wilderness Study Area in the State of Idaho to resolve an occupancy encroachment dating back to 1971; and H.R. 3936, to designate and provide for the management of the Shoshone National Recreation Trail, 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

April 17, full Committee, hearing on the following bills: H.R. 103, Tribal Sovereignty Protection Act; H.R. 3534, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations Claims Settlement Act; and H.R. 3476, to protect certain lands held in fee by the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians from condemnation until a final decision is made by the Secretary of the Interior regarding a pending fee to trust application for that land, 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

April 17, Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, to mark up the following bills: H.R. 3558, Species Protection and Conservation of the Environment Act; H.R. 3908, North American Wetlands Conservation Reauthorization Act; and H.R. 4044, authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance to the State of Maryland for implementation of a program to eradicate nutria and restore marshland damaged by nutria, 2 p.m., 1334 Longworth.

April 18, Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, oversight hearing on "Oil and Gas Resource Assessment Methodology," 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

Committee on Rules, April 16, to consider H.R. 476, Child Custody Protection Act, 5 p.m., H-313 Capitol.

Committee on Science, April 17, hearing on New Directions for Climate Research and Technology Initiatives, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics, hearing on Space Shuttle and Space Launch Initiative, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, April 17, to mark up the following: the Small Business Advocacy Improvement Act; H.R. 2867, Small Business Opportunity Enhance-

ment Act of 2001; and S. 174, Microloan Program Improvement Act of 2001, 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, April 17, Subcommittee on Highways and Transit, hearing on How Transit Serves and Benefits U.S. Communities, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

April 17, Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, to continue hearings on Proposals for a Water Resources Development Act of 2002, 2 p.m., 2167 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Aviation, to mark up the following: the National Transportation Safety Board Reauthorization; H.R. 1979, to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide assistance for the construction of certain air traffic control towers; and Airport Project Streamlining, 2 p.m., 2167 Rayburn.

April 18, Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management, hearing on H.R. 3947, Federal Property Asset Management Reform Act of 2002, 10 a.m., 2253 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, April 18, Subcommittee on Benefits, hearing on H.R. 4015, Jobs for Veterans Act, 9 a.m., 334 Cannon.

Committee on Ways and Means, April 16, Subcommittee on Health, hearing on Promoting Disease Management in Medicare, 3 p.m., 1100 Longworth.

April 17, full Committee, hearing on Integrating Prescription Drugs into Medicare, 10:30 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, April 16, Subcommittee on Human Intelligence, Analysis and Counterintelligence, executive, hearing on Human Intelligence, 3 p.m., H-405 Capitol.

April 17, full Committee, executive, briefing regarding U.S. intelligence relationships with parties in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, 1:30 p.m.; and executive hearing on National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2 p.m., H-405 Capitol.

Joint Meetings

Joint Economic Committee: April 17, to hold hearings to examine the monetary policy and the economic outlook in the context of the current economic situation, focusing on the economic rebound now underway, 10 a.m., Room to be announced.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

1 p.m., Monday, April 15

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: After the recognition of two Senators for speeches and the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 2 p.m.), Senate will continue consideration of H.R. 3525, U.S. Border Security.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

2 p.m., Monday, April 15

House Chamber

Program for Monday: Pro forma session.

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